THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5237. PORTSMOUTH, N. H. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1901. PRICE 2 CENTS

SURE DIVIDENDS IN

THE COPPER ROCK GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Now selling at 20 cents per share par value $1.00 and NON-ASSESSABLE. The price will shortly be ADVANCED to 30 CENTS per share. The property is located 39 Miles Northwest of Denver on the COLORADO, NORTHWESTERN R. R., comprising sixty [60] acres in an established and paying mineral belt. RAILROAD at the property [giving cheapest and best transportation]. Have ABUNDANCE OF WATER for all Mining and Milling purposes. TIMBER ENOUGH for the Mine for many years to come.

Shaft is now 250 feet deep and is being sunk to 500 feet level as fast as possible and has been in Ore nearly the entire distance. The Drifts already run have opened up good bodies of both Milling and Smelting Ore, running in values from $4.20 to $118.96 per ton in Gold, Silver and Copper.

Several of the stockholders, who were induced to buy stock by the Officers of the Company, recently visited the property and have given a strong letter endorsing same and all representations as made to them concerning the Enterprise.

Send in your order now before stock advances, as right to raise prices without notice is reserved.

GEO. F. HATHEWAY,

WRITE FOR BOOKLET. 153 Milk Street, Boston

LONG AND LOOSE

These are the Characteristics of our New Overcoats.

The best stock of Warm Overcoats ever shown in this market is here for your inspection.

Prices are most reasonable: $10.00 to $18.00 buys a splendid garment, right up-to-date in style and quality.

For Boys, $6.50 to $10.00.

For Children, $2.50 to $8.00.

ALL SORTS OF UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

GOOD TASTE!

Some think it is not good taste to talk about yourself, but we hope to be pardoned if we talk of the taste of our

Butter, Cheese, Eggs.

If we couldn't give you better Butter and Cheese than the price would buy anywhere else, we would be doing less than our duty to you; if we did not give you better quality for the price than others, we would be doing an injustice to our possibilities.

WE COURT COMPARISON OF QUALITY.

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN PRICE.

—TEST US BY TRIAL.—

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

OTHER STORES—Boston, Fitchburg, Quincy, Everett, Leominster, Attleboro, Gloucester, Clinton, Nashua, Newburyport, Woburn, Dover.

CARVING SETS!

— IN —

Pearl, Stag, Ivory, Celluloid and Rosewood Handles.

ALL GRADES.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS WORK

BY F. A. ROBBINS, 49 ISLINGTON STREET.

Send me a postal and I will call and make estimates. References:—John P. Hart, Rockingham Bank, and F. W. Hartford, 50 Highland St.

A Herald Ad. Will Boom Your Business. Try One

EXAMPLE FOR US.

How European Nations Have Government Construction.

Some More Figures That Ought To Be Considered.

All Questions Eliminated, Except Those Affecting Economy And Efficiency

Vallejo, Calif., Nov. 27.—Some of the sentiments of the country concerning an important question—the building of war vessels by the government—is observed in the Vallejo Chronicle, which says:

From the annual reports of the navy department for the year 1900 the following is taken:

Much has been said both in favor of and against the building of vessels in the navy yards. The progress made in the improvement of yard plants and the ever increasing need for a permanent skilled force ready for and capable of at all times taking up repairs of any character which the growth in "material" of the navy entails, makes it desirable that the question should be given careful consideration. There is at the present time, in view of the prosperous condition of the shipbuilding industry and the number of naval vessels building and appropriated for, sufficient work to permit the assignment of a portion of the building work to the government yards without there being a question of the withdrawal or withholding of necessary support and asistance, through work given out, to a private industry, the maintenance of which in a high state of efficiency is unquestionably of national importance. These conditions make it possible to eliminate from the discussion any questions of policy except such as effect economy and efficiency. It has been the history of all the iron and steel navies in existence today that the building of the vessels was at first entirely confined to private industry and that the existence of the nucleous of a steel fleet made it necessary that the governments who were their owners should provide themselves for repairing these vessels; and that, having provided the necessary plant for this purpose the provision for the maintenance of the equally necessary though vastly more difficult thing to obtain, viz., efficient working organization and adequate efficient personnel, forced them to undertake in their navy yards a portion of the new building work. The extent to which this is being done by the principal naval powers may be seen by the table below:

Number of government yards in which the building is carried on—England 5, France 5, Germany 3, Russia 2, Italy 4.

Number of battleships building in governmentyards—England 8, France 4, Germany 3, Russia 3, Italy 1.

Number of armored cruisers building in government yards—England 5, France 10, Germany 1, Russia 1.

Number of other cruising vessels—England 3, France 4, Germany 4, Russia 2, Italy 2.

In the case of many of the European nations—for example, Denmark and Holland, maintaining smaller navies—so strongly is this necessity for a permanent efficient navy yard personnel felt that practically all the naval building work undertaken by them is carried out at their navy yards. What they have done and are doing is mentioned here solely to emphasize the fact that the unanimous testimony of experience has been and is the execution of a certain amount of building work at the chief government yards as a complete and efficient naval organization requires; and that, whatever disadvantages such a course entails, they are more than compensated for in the end. It is believed that we have reached that stage in a naval development—still considerably behind our national development—which forces upon us serious consideration of this step which other naval powers have found necessary and expedient. At the outset the disadvantages to be labored under will be considerable. Time and experience will do much toward the alleviation of possibly the entire removal of many of these. While, under existing conditions, in the case of the first vessels built in our navy yards it may be expected that the case will not be greatly different from—may even be somewhat greater than for—the same work executed by contract in the private shipyards, the bureau believes that such a course once entered upon would demonstrate its desirability and practicability in an increased efficiency and economy in naval administration, regarded as a whole, without interference with a judicious policy of such government encouragement of the ship building industry as will keep the greatest number of establishments in a position to undertake and execute promptly any work which may be required.

MAINE'S NEWEST FIVE-MASTER.

Largest Schooner Ever Built on the Penobscot Launched at Bucksport.

Bucksport, Me., Nov. 26.—The James W. Paul, Jr., the largest schooner and the only five-master ever built on the Penobscot river, was launched this forenoon from the yard of McKay & Dix.

The Paul was built for the general carrying trade, and was designed for fast sailing. She wil hail from New York, and will be commanded by Capt. A. L. Kent of Brewer. She will be ready for sea in about a week Her dimensions are: Length, 250 feet; breadth, 43 feet; depth, 21.9; gross tonnage, 1808.18, net tonnage, 1653.75.

"OPEN DOOR" AT ISTHMUS.

London, Nov. 26.—In its issue today the Pall Mall Gazette, in discussing the isthmus situation, says:

"The course of events in Central America is showing how inevitable it is that the United States should be the principal performer in these isthmian games, and that it is just as well that their government and ours have settled outstanding differences and been working amicably together for the preservation of an "open door."

FIRE AT SHAKER VILLAGE.

Concord, Nov. 26.—A fire at Shaker Village, Canterbury, this forenoon destroyed a wooden structure, located between the trustees' building and the horse sheds. It contained a carriage room on the first floor and sleeping apartments on the second. The loss will not exceed $2000.

TRY, TRY AGAIN.

London, Nov. 26.—The announcement made by Sir Thomas Lipton, at the banquet given in his honor last night at the Hotel Cecil, that he was willing to make another attempt to "lift" the America's cup should no one else do so, may be taken as tantamount to a definite challenge.

YOUNG QUEEN'S RECOVERY.

The Hague, Nov. 26.—The court physicians issued a bulletin this morning, stating that Queen Wilhelmina has recovered from her illness, and will be able to go out in a few days.

MAYOR BURLEIGH DEFEATED.

Franklin Falls, Nov. 26.—In the city election here today Col. Harry Danieli, democrat, was elected by a close margin over Mayor R. E. Burleigh, republican.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering.

It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

STILL SPREADING.

Twenty-Five New Cases Of Small Pox In Boston.

One Death Reported At Newton—Vaccination Urged.

All Employes Of The Boston & Maine To Have Sore Arms.

Boston, Nov. 26.—Nineteen new cases of smallpox were reported to the board of health for the 24 hours ending at 9 a. m. today.

Six new cases were discovered in East Boston this morning in that part known as the First section. The new cases, according to the police, are directly traceable to companionship with infected persons.

About 8000 persons were vaccinated yesterday at the stations maintained by the board of health. The station at the Charles Sumner school, Ashland street, Roslindale, opened this evening.

Jacob E. Beck, 19, a smallpox patient at the Newton hospital, died there this morning. Beck is the first victim of the disease that has died in Newton for years. He lived at 9 Jackson street, Newton Centre, and was taken ill Nov. 17, when he was removed to the hospital. He was employed in the office of the Mallory Steamship company of Boston.

General Manager T. A. Mackinnon of the Boston & Maine railroad has issued an order that all employes of the Boston & Maine system, numbering 25,000, must be vaccinated as soon as convenient. The company has secured the services of two surgeons, with an office at the Union station, Boston, where all employes will be vaccinated free of charge.

All the station men will go to Boston to be vaccinated. The officers of the Boston & Maine railroad take this as a precautionary measure, as they claim train and station men are exposed to more or less danger on account of handling money and coming in contact with passengers, a great many of whom are immigrants. Already a number of trainmen have been attended to.

Notices have been posted in the Fells rubber shop, Malden, where 2000 persons are employed, that all must submit to vaccination at once. The company has furnished a surgeon to do the vaccination free of charge. It is stated that the board of health of Melrose ordered this precautionary measure.

Manchester-by-the-Sea has a well defined case of smallpox to fight, and the police and health authorities are making strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of the disease. The victim is Mrs. Anna Donovan of Albany street, Boston, who came to Manchester to visit Mrs George Evans of Brooks street. Last week she was taken ill, but the nature of the disease was not ascertained till Monday morning, when the health authorities were notified.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Brings Death and Mutilation in a Detroit Plant.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 26.—Twenty men are dead, ten of them unidentified and so terribly burned and blackened that identification is almost impossible, and twenty-seven other men and boys are lying in the various hospitals of the city suffering from cuts and burns and other injuries, all the result of the explosion of one of the boilers in the Penberthy Injector company's large plant at the corner of Albert street and Brooklyn avenue at 9:30 o'clock this morning. In addition to those at the hospitals a dozen or more employes who suffered slight injuries aside from the shock were taken directly to their homes. Twenty-five men and boys have not as yet been found

The explosion completely wrecked the building and damaged property for a long distance in all directions. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

News on every page of the Herald.

MARCHING TO COLON.

The Liberals Are Retreating before the Government Troops.

Colon, Nov. 26, 4:30 p. m.—The overdue passenger train from Panama with a marine guard on board has just arrived here. The train brings the news that Gen. Alban with about 300 government troops has crossed the Barbacoa bridge and is continuing the march to Colon. He is now at Toverville where he is resting. The Liberal forces continue to retreat before him, explaining their retreat by saying they have no ammunition All of the fighting today occurred at Barbacoa bridge. Passengers assert that fully one hundred Conservatives were killed or wounded during the fight there and the Liberal losses were small. It is believed that a decisive engagement will be fought tonight or tomorrow at Monkey Hill cemetery, one mile from the limits of Colon. The train which left here this afternoon for Panama with a hundred marines for the Iowa and passengers who arrived here on the steamer Arizaba were delayed transit, but reached Panama safely.

SCHLEY GIVEN AN OVATION.

He and His Wife Entertained at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov 26. Rear Admiral Schley and wife arrived here today to remain over until tomorrow as the guests of Col. A. R. McClure. He received an enthusiastic reception at the railroad station and also at the Chestnut street opera house tonight where he and his party were the guests of Sir Henry Irving, the English actor.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 26.—For New England, partly cloudy Wednesday, colder in eastern Maine Thursday fair. High northerly winds Wednesday slowly diminishing.

Stops the cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY COMMENCED.

The White Mountain Paper Company Makes a Start.

Hon. W. B. Plunkett, president of the White Mountain Paper company told a prominent citizen of this city in Boston on Saturday that the company had never had any intention of locating in any other city besides Portsmouth.

Mr. Joseph H. Wallace, an engineer and architect representing the White Mountain Paper company, and assistants, are in the city making a survey of the Freeman's Point property.

Plans wil be prepared at once for the buildings and no time will be lost in getting the works started.

CITY BAND ELECTS OFFICERS.

At a recent meeting of the Portsmouth City band the folowing officers were elected:

James M. Jamieson, president.
Edward Reed, vice president.
John D. Medcalf, leader.
John A. Mahoney, business manager and secretary.

The band as reorganized contains the following pieces:

John W. Dudley, trombone; Herbert C. Wallace, b flat bass; John D. Medcalf, cornet; Henry A. Lombard, cornet; James M. Jamieson, cornet; George M. Ayers, 2nd cornet; Edward Reed, clarinet; Charles M. Lord, Lord, clarinet; Charles F. Eastman, piccolo; Clarence Hoitt, trombone; John Craig, E flat base; George F. Smalleon, alto; John H. Mahoney, Harrison O. Hoitt, William Weston, drums.

PENNY POSTAGE.

"The first bill of national importance I will introduce when congress convenes will be one providing for penny postage," said Representative George W. Smith of Illinois Saturday. For eight years Mr. Smith has been second on the committee on postoffices and post roads. "Now the time has arrived," he said, "when penny postage can be adopted without crippling the revenues of the postoffices."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartfrod . . . . . Manager

Thursday Evening, Nov. 28th.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT!

LEONORA JACKSON,

The Celebrated Violiniste,

And Other Artists, Under the Auspices of the Graffort Club.

An Entertainment Replete with Musical Numbers that are Certain to Please.

Prices - - 35c, 50c and 75c.

Friday Evening, Nov. 29th.

An Elaborate Scenic Production of the Realistic Comedy-Drama,

UNCLE TERRY

A Story of Maine Coast Folks.

Dramatized by Wm. Gill, from Charles Clark Munn's Popular Book, with

JAS. R. WAITE

As "Uncle Terry."

PULPIT INDORSES IT.

Mr. H. D. Grahame, Manager Uncle Terry Co.:
My Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that "Uncle Terry" is a most interesting and entirely wholesome play; full of humor and pathos, thoroughly human and free from anything morbid. I enjoyed it exceedingly and shall welcome the opportunity of seeing it again.
Sincerely yours, PHILIP S. MOXOM,
Pastor South Congregational Church.
Springfield, Mass., October 28th, 1901.

Prices - - - 35c, 50c, 75c.

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Wednesday morning, Nov. 27th.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. Keitz, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

TO PROTECT THE SAND DUNES.

The summer residents of Wallis Sands have organized a sort of protective association for the purpose of putting a stop to the wholesale removal of sand now going opat the beach in close proximity to the cottages of many. A sum of money has been subscribed and Lawyer Samuel W. Emery engaged to look after their interests. Cottage owners say their property has already been damaged to the extent of many dollars and if the removal of sand continues the sea will complete the wearing away of the sand hills until nothing is left.

YALE'S BIG RECEIPTS.

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 26.—It looks as if this season's football receipts at Yale would prove the largest ever taken in. From the big games with Harvard and Princeton about $50,000 will be realized, while receipts from the minor games will bring the total up to about $70,000.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

GENERAL ALBAN SHOT.

Liberal Leader Wounded, but Victorious.

MARINES PROTECT THE RAILROAD.

Men From the Battleship Iowa Land at Panama to Insure Free Transit Across Isthmus—Bombardment of Colon Postponed.

Colon, Colombia, via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 26.—General Alban has been slightly wounded in a battle with the revolutionists. His horse was killed under him.

The rest of General Alban's troops arrived in Panama on Sunday badly worn out from tramping, with scarcely any food.

Seven hundred of them, commanded by General Alban, left on the 3 o'clock train in the afternoon for Empire to meet the forces of General Domingo Diaz and General Lugo.

It had been General Alban's intention to surprise the revolutionists at Culebra, but they were evidently aware of his coming, for when the train was near Culebra it was stopped and fired upon by the Liberals.

The Liberals fought for about four hours before beginning their retreat, and then they contested every step of the way to Empire, which is about a mile and a half from Culebra.

Some of the houses in Culebra were badly damaged, and many civilians were in danger. The Rev. Mr. Loveridge, a Baptist minister, and the Rev. Mr. Jacobs of the Wesleyan church had narrow escapes. Their houses were fairly riddled with bullets.

More than 150 soldiers were killed and wounded in the fighting between Culebra and Empire alone. The wounded suffered greatly from lack of attention, for neither side has an effective service for the care of its wounded.

Alban Confers With Perry.

General Alban found Captain Perry, with some of the marines of the Iowa, at Matachin and conferred with him. The American officer told the general that neither government nor Liberal troops could be carried on the railroad trains hereafter.

General Alban started at noon yesterday for San Pablo, where the Liberals are strongly intrenched. It is believed that fighting is now in progress at San Pablo.

Losses in the fighting on Sunday and yesterday have been very heavy on each side.

Colonel Shaler, superintendent of the Panama railroad, has received a telegram from General Alban dated at Matachin saying that the government troops completely routed the revolutionists in battle at that place and that the general expected to be in Colon within twenty four hours.

Colonel Shaler has been informed that a battalion of marines from the United States battleship Iowa has arrived at Matachin, which is about half way across the isthmus, to protect the railroad and see that traffic on the line is not interrupted by either side. They were landed at the request of United States Consul Gudger at Panama.

Marines on Trains.

Details from the Iowa's marines are now accompanying each passenger train, and transit across the isthmus, which was interrupted for a short time, has been reestablished.

General Ignacio Follaco, Senor de la Rosa, who is General Diaz's secretary and the commanders of the foreign war vessels in the harbor held a conference yesterday morning on board the British cruiser Tribune.

As a result of this conference General Diaz agreed not to bombard the city or to land troops before 6 o'clock on Friday evening.

The government gunboat General Pinzon sailed out of the harbor at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Her destination is not known here. Captain Forreo of the General Pinzon has 600 men under him on the vessel.

There is a report that the gunboat is short of provisions and that the foreign war vessels have joined in helping to replenish her food supplies.

Postponement of the bombardment has restored quiet and good order in the city, and the rush of foreigners to take refuge on board the warships has ceased.

The government has torn down the breastworks which had been erected at the railroad bridge on the outskirts of Panama. The defenses erected within the city have also been demolished.

Wood Sails For New York.

Havana, Nov. 26.—General and Mrs. Wood left here yesterday afternoon for New York on the Ward line steamer Monterey. General Wood expects to meet the Cuban reciprocity commissioners in Washington and to discuss the question of reciprocity with President Roosevelt.

China Wants Japanese Soldiers.

London, Nov. 26.—China has asked Japan, says a dispatch from Shanghai to The Daily Express, to lend one general and fifty officers to drill the Chinese troops and also to lend experts to reorganize the Chinese financial and police departments.

Kitchener and Sprigg Agree.

Cape Town, Nov. 26.—Lord Kitchener and Sir Gordon Sprigg, prime minister of Cape Colony, have reached an agreement under the terms of which Cape Colony resumes the control of the colonial troops in twenty-nine districts.

France Demands Big Indemnity.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 295 to 249, adopted the sum of 265,000,000 francs for the Chinese indemnity loan, rejecting the smaller sums proposed by the anti-clericals.

VAN SANT'S ANTITRUST WAR

Minnesota Attorney General Makes a Statement.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 26.—Attorney General Douglas has made the following statement in regard to the effort to be made to prevent the alleged consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies:

"I shall heartily co-operate with Governor Van Sant in fighting any consolidation which is in violation of law and will do anything in my power to encourage further legislation of a particular nature, either state or national, which is calculated to preserve competition.

"The organization of this great New Jersey corporation for the purchase of a controlling interest in the stock of rival railway companies, two of which cross and recross Minnesota, is a clear violation of the spirit although not of the letter of the act of 1881, the validity of which was sustained by the supreme court of the United States in the Pearsall case. I am not in a position to discuss remedies, but I am under the impression that interference by the federal authorities based on the Sherman antitrust act and the interstate commerce act is likely to bring about good results. It may be that litigation instituted by the state seeking the cancellation of some unused railway franchises may be of slight assistance. Other proceedings of law which I feel it inopportune to discuss may also be of value."

The Bonine Trial.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., at the Kenmore hotel last May began in real earnest yesterday. The preliminary details as to the finding of the body, the location of the furniture, blood stains, etc., were all in with the conclusion of the testimony of J. F. Drew, the capitol policeman, who was on the stand when the court adjourned last Friday. Baker, the man who saw Mrs. Bonine descend the fire escape; Hopkins, who roomed over Ayres and raised the first outcry; Miss Woodruff, who roomed under Ayres, and Miss Lawless and Miss Minas, who roomed on either side of him, testified yesterday. The two latter were regarded as star witnesses, but they testified to no facts not developed at the inquest.

Two Women Lost in Burning House.

New York, Nov. 26.—Two women lost their lives in the burning of a frame dwelling in Brooklyn last night. Mrs. Jane Hartacks, sixty-seven years old, made her escape from the building soon after the fire was discovered, but suddenly bethought herself of some insurance papers which were in her apartment and returned to get them. Before she could again reach the outer door she became hemmed in by the smoke and flames, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen to effect her rescue she was suffocated and burned to death. Mrs. Mary Fengeny, sixty-five years old, who boarded with a Mrs. Meade, a tenant of the second floor, was also caught in the burning building and was discovered burned to a crisp after the fire was extinguished.

Warning to Krause's Bondsmen.

London, Nov. 26.—William T. Stead and Harold Rylett, the newspaper correspondent and honorable secretary of the stop the war committee, who have furnished the £1,000 bail demanded for the release of Dr. Krause, the ex-governor of Johannesburg, who is charged with high treason and inciting to murder, were warned by the magistrate that if Dr. Krause failed to appear for trial they could anticipate being prosecuted on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

Found Dead in Bed.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Corydon W. Conger of Groton, N. Y., aged seventy-six, was found dead in bed by his special nurse yesterday. He was the founder and one of the large stockholders of the Conger Carriage company and of the Conger Manufacturing works. He was also a director of the Groton Bridge works. He is survived by two sons, ex-Assemblyman Benn Conger and Frank Conger.

A Dowieite Sent to Prison.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 26.—[illegible] Brooks, elder of Dowie's Christian Catholic Church in Zion, has been found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor for aiding and abetting John Rogers, who was recently found guilty of manslaughter for not providing his infant children with medical attendance when they were suffering from diphtheria, from which they died.

Famine In Yangtse Valley.

Washington, Nov. 26.—John Goodnow, consul general at Shanghai, reports to the state department that there are over half a million people in the Yangtse valley who will starve this winter unless they get help from outside. A committee of foreigners and Chinese has been formed in Shanghai to relieve the conditions of these people and all foreigners in China are subscribing liberally.

Bullfighting Season Opens.

City of Mexico, Nov. 26.—The bullfighting season in Mexico has opened with Mazzantini, the Spanish matador, in the arena. Two boxes were occupied by some of the members of the United States delegation and other delegates to the pan-American conference. The performance did not come up to expectations.

First County to Pay Taxes.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 26.—[illegible] of Rensselaer county [illegible] first body to [illegible] state [illegible] all purposes. The [illegible] will be [illegible] $[illegible] county will receive $23,615.

TILLEY COURT MARTIAL

Samoans Surprised at Charges Against Governor.

THEY ARE LOYAL TO THEIR RULER

Natives Give Him an Ovation on His Return to Tutuila—Case of Prosecution Apparently Very Weak—The Defense Begun.

Tutuila, Nov. 12, via San Francisco, Nov. 26.—On the morning of Nov. 5 the United States steamship Wisconsin arrived in the harbor. It was announced that Admiral Silas Casey had been ordered to Pango-Pango to convene court martial on Captain B. F. Tilley, the commandant of the station. The news was received with great surprise by the Samoan people, who had been making extensive preparations during the past month to welcome Captain Tilley on his return. On Nov. 6 the Sonoma arrived with Captain Tilley and Mrs. Tilley on board. The Samoans of Pango-Pango had built a huge catamaran of native trees, on which was a bower decorated with evergreens and flowers. Flags and streamers were flying from the masts. They approached the steamer with this immense raft, and Captain and Mrs. Tilley descended to it, whence they were rowed ashore, while songs of welcome, composed for the occasion, were sung. Upon landing at the custom house there was a large crowd to meet the captain, who was loudly cheered by whites and natives. Captain Tilley at once resumed his office as commandant.

Arrival of the Court Martial.

The Solace arrived on Nov. 7 with Admiral Evans and the officers of the court martial. The Abarenda, which had been dispatched to Apia to bring witnesses for the prosecution, returned the same day. At 6 p. m. of the same day Captain Tilley was formally served with a copy of the charges and specification and was ordered to deliver up his sword.

The trial of Captain Tilley began on Saturday, Nov. 9. The most important witness was Dr. Blackwell. He testified that at about 10:30 p. m. and toward midnight he once saw Captain Tilley lying down outside his cabin door undergoing a Samoan massage treatment. This treatment is very common now with whites as well as native chiefs. The prosecution closed its case on Monday, Nov. 11, rather earlier than was expected. Tuesday the defense began, the chief witnesses being Lieutenant Richardson of the Abarenda and Judge Gurr. The trial is expected to close tomorrow. It appears that Admiral Casey, after due investigation, dropped the charges of maladministration against Captain Tilley.

Upon receipt of official information of the death of President McKinley an impressive memorial service was held at Pango-Pango.

Mrs. Dale's Friend Goes Free.

New York, Nov. 26.—Elbert Waller, the young Dutchman who was arrested by the Hoboken police last week on a charge of living in open lewdness in hotels in that city with Mrs. Elizabeth Dale, now under arrest on the charge of murdering her little girl, was acquitted by Recorder Stanton last night. After his decision the recorder told Assistant Prosecutor Vickers that he would hold Waller under bail if the state wished to use him as a witness in the case against Mrs. Dale. Mr. Vickers said the state did not intend to call him as a witness, and Waller was released. Waller's counsel were Edward Russ and former Assistant Prosecutor Joseph M. Noonan.

Rear End Collision on Bridge.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 26.—New York Central train No. 57 (Buffalo local) was in rear end collision with train No. 207 of the Auburn branch on the bridge over St. Joseph street here. As both trains were moving in the same direction and slowed down before pulling into the station the impact was comparatively slight. However, the rear coach of the Auburn train was wrecked and thrown across the track, while the engine of No. 57 was severely damaged. The passengers escaped with a shaking up.

Family Quarrel Ends Fatally.

Caldonville, O., Nov. 26.—As the result of a family quarrel Mrs. Robert Wilking took her baby and went to the home of her father, Jacob Stokes. Wilking followed and, meeting Stokes and his wife on the veranda, shot and mortally wounded both of them. A son of Mr. Stokes then appeared with a shotgun and shot Wilking in the neck, severing the head from his body. Young Stokes has not been arrested.

Woman Killed by Mob.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 26.—A special to The Constitution from Columbia, S. C., says that near Salem, fourteen miles north of Columbia, a Mrs. Powell was killed at her home by a mob after her house had been demolished. Three men, said to be the Hudson brothers, were arrested twenty miles from the scene, charged with the crime.

A. J. Balfour Seriously Ill.

London, Nov. 26.—In consequence of alarming reports concerning the illness of A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, his doctors have issued a bulletin to the effect that their patient is suffering from influenza and cannot keep his engagements for this week.

The Nation Divorce Suit.

Medicine Lodge, Kan., Nov. 26.—The divorce suit brought by David Nation against his wife, Carry Nation, the [illegible] was [illegible]. Mr. Nation [illegible] his [illegible] bank and refused to live with him.

FIGHT WITH FILIPINOS.

Lieutenant Wounded In Hand to Hand Conflict.

Manila, Nov. 26.—Second Lieutenant Louis J. Van Schaick of the Fourth infantry, while scouting with a few men of that regiment, met 150 insurgents who had attacked and sacked the hamlet of Biarnea, near Cavite. Upon seeing the Filipinos Van Schaick ordered his men to charge them. The command was obeyed, and Van Schaick, being mounted, reached the insurgents sixty yards in advance of his men. He killed three of them with his revolver.

An insurgent fired his rifle point blank at Van Schaick at four paces, but missed. Lieutenant Van Schaick was then knocked from his horse. He jumped to his feet and engaged in a hand to hand conflict with the enemy, using the butt of his revolver. He sustained two severe wounds, one of which nearly severed his wrist. At this point the lieutenant's men arrived, rescued him and put the insurgents to flight. Van Schaick is in the military hospital at Manila and is doing well. He has already been recommended for a medal of honor for bravery in a previous engagement.

Pit Rayner to Defeat Gorman.

Baltimore, Nov. 26.—The Republicans of this state, it is said, have planned a grand coup by which they expect to defeat Arthur Pue Gorman's senatorial aspirations by nominating as his opponent Isidor Rayner, Admiral Schley's counsel. The Democrats do not underestimate the effect of this move. Admiral Schley is a popular idol in Maryland. His popularity has spread along political lines, irrespective of party, he is the most generally admired and respected [illegible] Maryland, and Isidor Rayner is a sharer in this feeling. He refused to accept a fee from Admiral Schley [illegible] won him the love of [illegible] through the state and [illegible] by the Republican leaders that the sentiment in favor of [illegible] would sweep him into the [illegible] majority.

Four Barges Wrecked.

New York, Nov. 26.—Advices from Toms River, N. J., say that the wrecks of four barges in [illegible] coast in the vicinity of Barnegat [illegible] they came ashore during the storm and are rapidly pounding to pieces in the surf. There will be no salvage from them, as they are [illegible] rapidly under the continued heavy seas. The barges were the Grant, Wilson, Davis and Whitman. Each barge had one man on board. Two of the men were saved through their boats being driven far enough inshore for the life savers to send them a line. The other two barges stranded farther out, and the men were washed overboard before the barges worked far enough in to be reached.

Secretary Wilson's Report.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The annual report of the secretary of agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, is considerably larger than in former years. The secretary announces an important extension of the forecast field of the weather bureau, which now includes reports from certain points in the British isles and on the continent of Europe, from the Azores, Jamaica, Canada and Turks island. A large portion of the report covers the subject of animal industry. The grand total of animals and animal products exported during the year exceeded $250,000,000 in value. The organization of the bureau of plant industry is reported. Another of the newly organized bureaus is that of forestry.

Sharp Action by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—German newspapers assert that Baron von Reisswitz has been summarily dismissed from the army by order of Emperor William. Baron von Reisswitz was colonel of the regiment in which Lieutenant Blaskowitz, who was recently killed in a duel with a brother officer, had served. This action was taken because Baron von Reisswitz did nothing to prevent the duel in which Blaskowitz was killed.

American Whistles Scare Bavarians.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Two American express passenger locomotives which have been in use for nearly nine months in Bavaria have proved entirely satisfactory except as to their whistles, whose sound is pronounced "unearthly." This information has been communicated to the state department by Consul General Mason at Berlin.

Lord Strathcona Ill.

London, Nov. 26.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, is confined to his house with a severe cold, and his friends are anxious.

Big Conscience Contribution.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Secretary Gage has received from an unknown person through the collector of customs at New York a conscience contribution of $18,669.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Howard P. Harvey, a greenhouse keeper at Pomeroy, Pa., was found dead near his house on Monday with a bullet hole in his head. Everything points to his having been murdered. No pistol was found.

The city officials of San Juan, Porto Rico, have awarded the latter issue of municipal bonds, to the value of $[illegible],000, to J. M. Ceballos & Co. of New York city at $[illegible]. The bonds are for [illegible] years at 6 per cent.

Four [illegible] and two [illegible] burned in a fire which destroyed the home of J. C. Miller in Kutztown, Pa., a suburb of [illegible] on Monday. The dead [illegible] Miller aged twenty-[illegible] years; [illegible] Miller, aged nineteen years; Sylvia Miller, aged nine years.

FISH AND FISH EGGS

SOME MARVELS OF THE TRIBES OF FINS AND SCALES.

Nature's Happy Provisions For Restricting Reproduction—Eels That Build Fortresses Wherein to Breed Their Young.

That obliging person who for the benefit of science volunteered to count the eggs of a codfish found himself confronted with a remarkable proposition. It is said that he first attempted to count them after having hardened the roe in a preservative, but as this evidently was the work of years and would in all probability become a heritage in his family, to be completed in some future generation, he compromised by counting a spoonful and by careful estimate so reached a logical conclusion and gave to the world the fact that the codfish would if all its eggs hatched and came to maturity have given birth to 5,000,000 young.

It is very evident to the statistical and mathematical mind that if all these codfish lived and all their descendants and so on for five or six years that the Atlantic ocean would become clogged by codfish, Atlantic liners would be stopped in midocean, and the resultant plague would sweep the world of its human inhabitants. This dreadful fate is happily averted by nature, who provides so delicate an adjustment that the supply of fish is apparently equal to the demand.

Nearly all fish deposit eggs by the millions, the number being extraordinary. The moment they hatch they constitute the food for predaceous fish. Sardines, herrings, mackerel and countless small fish feed upon their own spawn, and as the young grow they become the prey of myriads of fish, birds and seals, so that the survival of the millions produced represents but a fraction of the original deposit.

The methods of fish protection and diminution present an interesting subject, but in investigating the former one is at once struck with the fact that in almost every instance the mother deserts her progeny, leaving them to the care of the male. Many of the fish, as the mackerel, swordfish and others, deposit their eggs in the open sea, where they float along, the prey of various animals. Others deposit them upon the bottom, and among the latter are many which erect structures of various kinds—barricades or forts, as it were—for their protection.

An interesting illustration of this has been noticed in the Saco river, where the lamprey eel built a veritable fortress. This was of rocks or stones, some being half as large as a brick, heaped up in the form of a dam fifteen or twenty feet in length and three or four in height. How the fish brought the stones together was a mystery until the act was observed by some one. The eels foraged up stream and, grasping a stone in their suckerlike mouths, lifted themselves from the bottom with a wriggling motion, allowing the swift current to carry them down to the heap, where the stone was dropped. If a stone was found too large for one, two lampreys would lift it from the bottom and allow it to be carried down stream to the fortress. In this aggregation of rocks the eggs of the lamprey were deposited, and about them the young were reared, so escaping their many enemies.

A number of fish conceal their eggs in piles of stones which are heaped up in this way. The dace is one, the pile or heap being very small. The stone toter is another example. The latter fish retains the castle year after year. The visitor to Westminster park, in the center of the St. Lawrence, will find by careful search in the immediate vicinity piles of stone three and a half feet in height, some reaching so near the surface that the writer touched the top of the nest, and a boat would run into it. The crevices afforded every possible security for the young fish.

Among the ingenious methods for caring for the young and protecting them is that in vogue by the lump fish. The ventral fins form small suckers in the fish, and by them the young cling to the parent, often almost covering it and undoubtedly weighing it down. When the fish is swimming, followed by countless numbers, it presents so singular an appearance that it is called the "hen and chickens."

In one of Dr. Livingstone's works on Africa he refers to the legend or belief of the natives that a certain small fresh water fish carries its eggs and young in its mouth. This was considered a mere story of the natives, but later investigation showed that this was a habit of the fish. Professor Agassiz discovered a fish in the Amazon which carried not only the eggs in its mouth, but the young, and they remained packed away in its cheeks until they were literally forced out. The writer has observed the male stickleback take its minute young into its mouth, hold them for a few seconds and, approaching the nest, literally blow them into it, repeating this day after day until the young were too active to be controlled. A fish common in the Sea of Tiberius takes its young into its mouth and holds them so long that often the gills are pressed out, giving the fish a ludicrous appearance. The instances where fish endeavor to carry their young or eggs are many. A catfish at the time of egg laying presses its lower surface upon the eggs, which adhere to it, ultimately appearing to be depended from stalks, dangling as the fish moves along, and here they remain until the fish are hatched.

The male of the little sea horse receives the young into a pouch and holds them, and one of the pipefish has a similar arrangement, though not so perfect. A little fish in the Amazon seizes a root or vine hanging in the water, attaches refuse material to it and in the interstices conceals its eggs, which remain there until they are hatched. In these ways the young fish are protected from the many enemies that are looking for them.

But when the eggs are hatched then they become victims. In many instances they are decimated by their own kind, and few escape compared with the number hatched, and if nature were not so prolific many tribes would soon become extinct.—New York Times.

Self Appreciation.

"King Lear is a great character," remarked the friend.

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "I suppose you remember my performance last season?"

"No, I must confess I have never seen you in the part."

"Indeed!" was the rejoinder in a tone of gentle surprise. "Then how on earth did you know it was a great character?"—Washington Star.

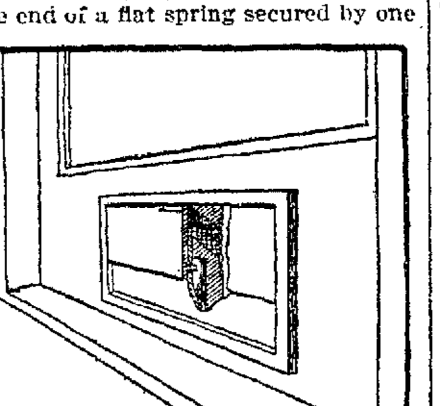
VENTILATOR FOR WINDOWS.

Device of an Oregonian For the Comfort of Travelers.

A simple ventilator for car windows or other windows, which affords convenient means for adjustment to graduate the opening of the ventilator so as to open it partially or entirely, is described by The Scientific American. The inventor is David E. Werts of Grants Pass, Or.

The sash is held to slide vertically in the window frame, and the improved ventilator is placed in the lower rail of each sash. This lower rail has a horizontal slot leading outwardly and downwardly. On the inner side of the sash rail a recessed guard frame is secured, which frame is slotted to register with the slot of the sash rail. The exterior opening of the slot is covered with a woven wire cloth.

Slidable in the recess of the guard frame is a gate, upon which a plug bears. The plug projects from the free end of a flat spring secured by one



ADJUSTABLE VENTILATOR FOR WINDOWS.

end in a cavity in the sash rail and through a perforation in the guard frame. It will be seen that the impinging of the spring pressed plug on the gate will retain the gate at a desired point of open adjustment. The relative position of the plug is such as to adapt it to project its free rounded end through the perforation in the guard frame for a short distance, so as to support the gate when elevated sufficiently to close the sash slot completely.

The improved ventilator is of special value as a means for ventilating passenger cars.

Dried Garden Truck For Rations.

Desiccated vegetables are coming on the market for use especially by prospectors and hunters, who are obliged to economize every ounce in the weight of the provisions they carry. Necessity compels them to select such foods as combine the maximum of nutriment with the minimum of bulk and avoirdupois. This implies water free substances, and dried fruits and vegetables are especially adapted for the purpose. Of late the war department has been experimenting with products of this kind. It has found them wholesome and in all respects desirable and is likely to use them largely in future years.

How Gas Eats Up Our Oxygen.

Some interesting calculations have been made to show why extra ventilation is necessary at night when the rooms are lighted. A man may exist for an hour in a fair sized room hermetically sealed if he has no light burning. Place a lighted candle in that room with him, and his existence will be shortened by fifteen minutes. If he had a lamp instead of a candle, he would live only half an hour. If he had two good gas burners, he would scarcely have time to make his will, for he would not live more than five minutes.

Our Coal Producing Lungs.

The volume of carbonic acid exhaled by a healthy person in twenty-four hours is about 15,000 cubic inches, containing about six ounces of solid carbon. Taking the population of the world at 1,000,000,000, this means that the human race breathes out every year 61,000,000 tons of solid carbon, a quantity of coal twice as great as the total annual export from Great Britain.

Venezuelan Pearls.

When the Spanish discovered Venezuela, they found the natives wearing pearls for ornament, and the fishery is still flourishing today. More than 400 boats are employed in the work, each one paying about $3 per year to the government. The pearls are of fine quality, usually white or yellow and rarely black. Only recently a white pearl valued at $2,000 was found.

Animals In the United States.

The department of agriculture has recently published an estimate of the animal population of the country. It comprises 13,537,524 horses, about 2,000,000 mules, about 28,000,000 cattle, 16,292,360 milk cows and 51,883,065 sheep. As automobile traction is introduced the number of horses and mules will gradually diminish, and the effect is already evident.

Novel Use For Carrier Pigeons.

Carrier pigeons have been put to novel use by a physician of Rockland, Me. On one occasion he was called to an island some twenty miles distant to attend a patient who was seriously ill. Before he returned to the mainland he gave the family of his patient six homing pigeons which were to be used as messengers to inform him of the patient's condition.

Malaria as Antidote to Cancer.

Professor Loeffler has suggested the inoculation of a cancerous patient with malaria as a means of cure of the malignant growth. He thinks he has discovered an antagonism between the two diseases, asserting that cancer is a rare disease in tropical countries where malaria is rife.

Great Demand For Mica.

There is a large and increasing consumption of mica in the United States. Clear sheets 4 by 4 inches in size and upward must be provided for the mica to be worth a good price.

The government's new bureau of plant industry is taking up the problem of how our gorgeous autumnal foliage receives its variegated coloring. That is one object of investigations which are now being made by Albert F. Woods, lately appointed pathologist and physiologist of the bureau.

"There has long been a controversy as to the cause of the autumn leaf's coloration," says Mr. Woods. "Some botanists have attributed it to frosts. We are finding that light frosts, not sufficient to kill leaves, greatly facilitate their coloration by causing an increase within them of a normal chemical ferment, which attacks the color compounds or color generators in the cells. We are finding that the oxidation of these color compounds by this ferment causes the various shades of color, especially the purples, oranges, etc. The yellows are normally present in the leaf.

"Autumn leaves containing sugar, such as the maples, sumacs, gums, etc., easily oxidize and thus form the rich reds, purples and violets so beautiful to the eye. That is why these, especially the hard maples, give the most beautiful autumn leaves. Autumnal oak leaves do not attract admiration because they contain much tannin. The oxidation color of tannic acid is dirty brown. Leaves which die quickly never give autumnal colors."

Making Ice by Heat.

Cold resulting from the transformation of a liquid body to a gaseous state can be put to practical use. For example, in the Carre ice manufacturing machine a saturated solution of strong ammonia is employed. The ammonia is heated and vaporized and is then condensed in a receiver which surrounds the vessels containing the water to be frozen. When the heat is turned off, the pressure decreases, the ammonia, which has been condensed and vaporized again, carrying off the heat from the water, and freezing results. In this manner heat is utilized for producing cold.

Painting by Machinery.

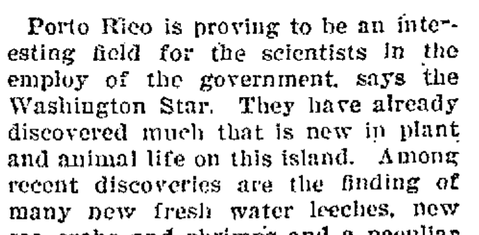
An invention for painting by machinery bids fair to take rank with other labor saving devices. A recent test of the machine on a flat surface 10 by 200 feet showed that one man working by hand finished painting the surface in sixteen hours and used four gallons of paint. The new machine did the work in three hours and twenty-nine minutes and used only two and a half gallons of paint. The machine is simply constructed, compressed air being used to drive a set of revolving brushes, connected by a hose to the tank, the paint being forced up as well.

Curious Geographical Globe.

One of the most interesting relics in the world has just been placed in the building of the Academy of Sciences at Tsarskoe-Selo. It is a geographical globe eleven feet in diameter made of copper. The outside represents the earth and the interior the celestial spheres of the world. There is a door giving access to the interior of the globe, and in the center is a round table, which is so large that twelve persons can easily sit around it. The globe can be made to revolve upon its axis.

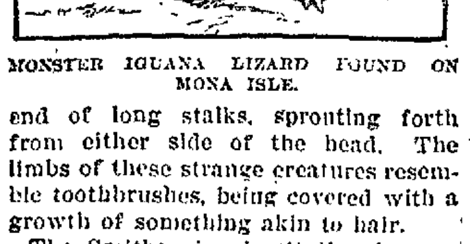
Bees' Venom For Rheumatism.

Dr. Tere, a medical man of much repute in Vienna, advocates as an effective remedy for rheumatism the saturating of the patient's body with the venom of bees. For the purpose he extracts the venom, treasuring it up in quantity and applying it artificially by way of punctures. He founds this treatment on his discovery that rheumatic patients do not suffer from a bee's sting to anything like the same degree as other people.



Porto Rico is proving to be an interesting field for the scientists in the employ of the government, says the Washington Star. They have already discovered much that is new in plant and animal life on this island. Among recent discoveries are the finding of many new fresh water leeches, new sea crabs and shrimps and a peculiar class of crayfish, which seem to be intermediate between shrimps and lobsters.

The eyes of these little crayfish are not set in their heads, but grow on the



MONSTER IGUANA LIZARD FOUND ON MONA ISLE.

end of long stalks, sprouting forth from either side of the head. The limbs of these strange creatures resemble toothbrushes, being covered with a growth of something akin to hair.

The Smithsonian Institution has received a number of specimens of bird and animal life from Mona isle, a strange rockbound island off the coast of Porto Rico. The island has a peculiar fauna. Most interesting objects are enormous iguana lizards, which have been discovered in great number. These lizards are very much larger than those of Cuba and Mexico.

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WOMAN'S STRIKE.

CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF LABOR IN CHICAGO.

e Old Story of Victimized Leaders nd Cowardly Whiners — Intelli- ence and Courage Suffer For Ig- orance and Weakness.

A long, low ceiled room with a row windows looking out upon a bleak etch of blackened roofs, a sense of at and weariness in the air, a never asing hum of machinery droning way through all other sounds—this as the workshop of S. & Co.'s oak d suit establishment twenty-four ars ago. One hundred and fifty rls and women were ranged along o extended tables fitted with steam wer sewing machines, while across e end a dozen single machines run foot power were placed. Cloaks in l stages of development were piled everywhere; draping steel "forms," aped on tables, hanging from pegs, d baskets, boxes, shelves, held them their parts.

The noon hour was drawing near. A ce would be raised toward the great und clock over the door now and en, and here and there the hurried rvousness of movement told of unfin- hed stints and of tired bodies pushed their utmost. The errand boys be- an to drag their feet as they walked, asing their mischievous pranks and oking wistfully toward the bell over e forewoman's table. In the press- s' rooms the fires were going down. ough the tops of the stoves were owded with tin cans filled with tea d coffee. After five hours and a half continuous work the noon half hour proaches as an oasis of rest in a sert of weariness. At last one stroke a bell rang out. The wheels moved ore slowly, wavered, stopped. From very part of the room rose a confu- on of sounds, a moving of chairs, a atter of voices, a rushing about of many feet and a cheerful rustling of nch papers, for girls of the shops in ose days wouldn't carry dinners in ails or baskets, preferring a neat pa- er package that might be anything om a new purchase to a much prized ook. Out in the pressers' room a reat contention seemed to be under ay. Hungry workers with but a recious half hour of leisure before hem are not apt to be polite and pa- ient.

A round table near one end of the oom was a favored spot. It seemed o be sort of a place of honor, since ome of the older hands sat there and vere visited by girls from all parts of he shop. Was any one in trouble or difficulty or weighted with something ew to tell or wanting advice or infor- nation, here she came, quite sure of an ppreciative reception. The women eated at the table had been dubbed y some quick minded worker, who ad at least heard of workingmen's or- anizations, the "central committee." One of these was a woman past her outh, with a rugged, serious face lighted by a pair of kind, sympathetic brown eyes, who held a book on her ap and read as she ate, oblivious to all the noise about her. The person next her was a plain, sad faced little woman who scarcely took time to eat, but picked up something she could do by hand as soon as she had swallowed a few mouthfuls. These were Mrs. Seaver and Mrs. Brown. On the other side sat pale, slender Miss Dean, whose dainty ways and pretty, refined fea- tures, despite her threadbare, well fit- ting black dress, had won for her the name of "Little Lady;" then, dark eyed, imperious Miss Davis, who would have been a belle under different cir- cumstances and was quite a queen here. Around these were clustered, as usual, girls and women of all nationali- ties and all grades of intelligence, all with something to say or something they wanted to hear, and now grum- bling seemed to be the order of the day.

"It's just outrageous, these horrid new rules!" said a pretty girl whose blue eyes were on the verge of tears. "We must get our cloaks back from the buttonhole makers and pressers before we can be credited for them. And sometimes it takes nearly three weeks."

"So it is," exclaimed another. "I had $10 worth of work finished, yet I did not get enough money last week to pay my board. I didn't have a cent to spend."

"I don't know what I am to do," sighed a pale little woman in a pa- thetic voice, "if things go on as they have for the last three weeks. What with fines, doing work over and not getting credit for finished work I don't have enough to pay my room rent, be- sides getting a little something to eat for myself and little girl. I dread go- ing home and facing my landlady."

The women looked serious, some of them a little shocked and others shame- faced. In those days, before the spirit of solidarity had made women workers feel that they were part of a great whole and that their conditions were matters of economic problems, they seldom disclosed to each other any real stress of poverty. It was as though each possessed a skeleton and each knew the other had one, while it was a question of honor how well it could be hidden. They might grumble vague- ly, but when it came to telling boldly just how much one earned and how near it came to balancing living ex- penditures they were silent. The girls felt now as though this woman had indelicately opened a door and shown them the skeleton in all its ugliness. A light hearted lass broke the silence:

"I dreaded facing my landlady, too; but she faced me, you better believe—dear old mamma—and scolded me soundly for spending the little I got for blue ribbons."

"Well, I don't care; it's horrid any- way," said another girl with pouting lips and a frown on her young fore- head. "The prices are lower than ever, we get fined for every little thing, and we don't get paid for work until weeks after it is done. I don't think we ought to stand it."

"S. is a mean old skinflint! He makes money enough. I'd like to tell him so too."

"Mrs. Seaver, why don't you say something?" said the girl with the tear- ful blue eyes, snatching the serious woman's book from her and pulling her face toward her. "Don't you care any- thing about our troubles?"

"Yes, for any real trouble. You don't mean half you say."

"Don't mean it!" exclaimed a chorus of voices. "What do you say that for?"

"I hear so much of your vague grum- bling. It rolls about my ears day after day to no purpose. You wouldn't one of you make a decided effort to better matters if you could, and if Mr. S. came up here and asked what you were saying you wouldn't answer, or, if he inquired what you thought of him, you would probably remark that he was one of the finest men you ever knew."

"Why, Mrs. Seaver! The idea!"

"Well, have you any idea of a rem- edy, or would you try it if you had?"

Nobody spoke, but all looked dubi- ously at each other.

"Now, if there is nothing to be done about a trouble the best way is to bear it as quietly and cheerfully as you can. If there is, go boldly to work and try it."

"What can we do? Of course we would change these bad rules if we could! How ought we to go about it?" asked the dark eyed girl very earnestly.

"Well, if you are really sincere you might go to Mr. S. and state your grievances plainly and firmly and tell him what you want changed."

The audacity of the idea struck them all silent. Presently one of them said. "Why, we can't go in a body to Mr. S. and tell him our grievances."

"Appoint a representative, then."

"He would be discharged at once."

"Write down your charges, sign the paper and send it down to him."

"Vat, vat's a lovely, daring thing to do! Let's try it," said Kittie Lane, the blue eyed.

Mrs. Seaver moved her eyes slowly from one face to another and grew more serious. She was silent for some moments. This was a new and impor- tant step, and she wondered if these women, who had toiled and struggled alone, as if the experience of each was a personal and peculiar one, with that proud, timid secrecy of the "old" wom- an, traced into the position of the "new" she wondered if they realized what they were about to do and if their determination would carry them through it.

"If you are in earnest, girls—if you feel that you really wish to improve conditions for yourselves—go ahead. But remember this—you must be true to each other. Do not let one suffer for the sake of the rest. If one is dis- charged, you must all go, or do not go into the movement at all."

The girls looked at one another with serious, almost awestruck, eyes.

"We will do it!" exclaimed several. "And we'll stand by each other!" came from as many more.

"Mean old tyrant," broke out Kittie Lane; "we'll shew him he can't run over us!" And there was a general laugh, also a little fire of such exclama- tions.

"Who will write down our griev- ances?" said the sad voiced woman.

"Oh, Mrs. Seaver, of course," answer- ed the imperious one. "She under- stands such matters better than we do."

"I don't mind writing them down if you tell me just what you have to com- plain of; for, mind you, I have noth- ing to ask for personally. I am doing as well as I ever did and as well as I can expect at this kind of work. But tell me in plain words the gist of the terrible grievances you have recounted with tears and ejaculations these last three weeks, and I will put them on paper."

Somehow when a plain, official state- ment of their wrongs had to be made they did not seem half as bad as they had believed them, but they were bad enough, and each woman felt a glow of new excitement as she saw the para- graphs grow under Mrs. Seaver's quick fingers.

Mrs. Brown, the plain, hardworking woman, resting her elbows on the table and her chin in her hands, spoke up abruptly:

"Don't you go this 'ere thing, gells, unless you mean to stick to one an- other. Just put that in the writin' that if any be discharged you'll all go, an' if everybody signs it, well an' good. If they don't, drop it right thar."

"Oh, I guess you're afraid, Mrs. Brown," tittered one of the younger girls.

"I'm afeered o' you, gells," she an- swered curtly, taking up her work.

"Yes, and of Mr. S. and the fore- woman."

"Never you mind. I'll show you who's afeered when the time comes."

The bell rang then, and each one hur- ried to her seat. There had been no time to read the paper aloud, but it was secretly passed from one to an- other, read and signed beneath the cover of their tables. But four out of the 150 refused to sign. Two of these were girls who did not speak English and could not be made to understand what it was about. Another was timid and fearful and dreaded bringing on worse things than she already knew. The other gave the scheme a haughty disapproval and denounced the signers as unwomanly and bold. At last, after about two hours, the paper came back to the place from which it started.

"Now who will take it down?" in- quired Miss Davis under her breath. Those within hearing looked dubious- ly at one another. Mrs. Brown leaned back in her chair.

"I'll carry it down myself," she said firmly and began to untie her apron. The girls looked at her in surprise, but with relieved faces.

"Would you like some one with you, Mrs. Brown?"

It was the quiet Miss Dean who spoke, she whom no one would have suspected as being capable of such a thing.

"'Twould be a little easier, I own, but I don't ast nobody to go."

"I'll go with you." She calmly re- moved her apron, smoothed her hair a little and arose. Mrs. Brown took up the wonderful document and the two went out together.

Work dragged woefully. The assist- ant forewoman passed along the aisle between the tables with a reproving look, but finally, realizing that some- thing more than she could manage was at the bottom of the unusual idleness and disturbance, walked quickly back to her own table and said nothing. The minutes seemed freighted with a troubled suspense. They had never dreamed of acting unitedly in a mat- ter that to each seemed a personal affair yet was common to all. To many it was the stepping out of one age into another. What had once con- cerned individuals now concerned a body. The outcome seemed to loom up as quite a stupendous affair.

Mrs. Brown and Miss Dean came back, but could tell them nothing ex- cept that they had handed the paper to Mr. S., with the request that he read it at once, and had left him with a great look of astonishment on his face.

A few minutes later the bell rang, the wheels stopped and some one was heard tearing up the stairs three steps at a time. It was Mr. S. He was a short, stout man with a naturally red face and a formidable frown; now he rushed into the presence of his work- people with a stormy aspect that over- whelmed them. His hair stood on end, his eyes glowed with fire, his face was purple and his coarse mustache bristled with fury. His loud, commanding voice, breaking out in hurried, broken English, was well calculated to awe the hearts of the most audacious.

"You hussies! You miserable vimmens! Vat you mean? Come here where you can hear me!" And many of the workers tremblingly moved to- ward him. "Vat you mean by sending me this insulting paper? You tink you scare me? You tells me—me vat I shall do in my pisness! How dare you? Why, I could send you all where you starve! Bah! You tink yourselfs smart! You would get up vat you call a strike on me! You say if any be dis- charged you all go? Ha, you fools! Not one will go till I sends him. You depends on me for pred. I know vat is pest for you. I know vat I shall pay, vat rules I shall make. Don't you dare tell me! You, a lot of vimmens, to be so bold, so immodest. Bah! I tink not such peoples vork for me. Ven von of you tinks something is not right, come to me and ask by your- self, and if it suits me I fix it right far you. But not dis way! Bah! I am ashamed of you. 'Tis not respectable. Now, who complains? Who makes a fuss? She shall speak now."

He glowered at the frightened girls with a terrible glance. Not one of them spoke.

"Ha! You have nothings to say den? You did not mean dis shameful paper. You sent it to insult me. Bah! Go back to your places and be glad I allow you to sit in my shop and operate my machines and take my money efery week."

Slowly, one crouching behind the other, the women moved to their seats, their pale lips and troubled eyes plain- ly showing their awed spirits. S. turned fiercely to Mrs. Seaver and Mrs. Brown.

"And you bad vimmens! You dare get up a disturbance in my establish- ment? You're in it, you, Seaver. I know nobody but you write dot paper. I seen a good vile ago dat you vas get- ting some of dese dangerous verking- men's notions. I t'ought you wouldn't be satisfied till you got up a row. You, and you, too, dat bring me dat paper, go down stairs and draw your pay; den leaf my shop! I ha't no such peo- ples to vork for me!"

A moment of intense silence reigned. Mrs. Seaver glanced about to see if any one of the girls would keep her word. Mrs. Brown's lips curled scorn- fully. She had not expected it. Miss Dean was very pale, but quiet. Mrs. Seaver's eyes were flashing.

"Mr. S., it would not have been pos- sible for me to 'get up a row' had there been no cause for complaint. You went into business a compara- tively poor man a few years ago. Some of us began with you. You are rich now, but we are poorer than we began, since we have lost youth and health. But no matter; I will not take the trouble to deny your accusations. If the women here are satisfied to see us go, I am willing—yes, anxious—to leave."

"You vill tell me first vat girls com- plained. Who said anyt'ings?"

"I will not tell you. You have their names and what they agreed to."

The three women began to gather up their few belongings. The proprietor wiped his red face industriously. He was a little cooler now. Perhaps he would have allowed the women to re- main had he been asked. But they said nothing more, and when they were ready they turned and looked at their sister workers. Some of them had laid their heads down upon their arms, some had tears in their eyes, a few cheeks were glowing red, and other faces were pale. But not one pair of eyes met the gaze of the discharged employees. They left the room that had been the scene of their labors for so long without a goodby from one of their old companions. And so ended the first strike of women wageworkers in the great western city by the lake.

LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

AFRAID OF TRUTH.

DOING THE WRONG THINGS AND LEAVING UNDONE THE RIGHT.

"No One Has the Right to the Lux- uries of Life So Long as Anybody Lacks the Needs"—Civilization Re- pudiates the Ethics of Christ.

[Special Correspondence.]

About forty years ago a French writ- er proclaimed in one of his literary productions the following philosophic thought: "No one has the right to the luxuries of life so long as anybody lacks the needs." And what a dreadful thought that is, so anarchical, so un- Christian, so vile and detestable in all respects! That is anyhow the impres- sion it will produce with most men. Of course, the actualization of that thought would not do any good if it was only limited to the individual life of a few men. Why so? Because no individualized good can ever amount to anything in the long run and grand ensemble of human development so long as the social organization operates as if God's moral law had nothing to do in the collective life of community, nation, humanity.

Let us predicate a pirate's gang of a hundred men. Each of them is perfect- ly honest in his individual dealings with the others and those he may meet when some of the pirates land some- where to sell or buy something as mere merchants going from port to port. They will assert that their only irregu- larity of life springs up from the fact that their respective earnings rest on a certain distribution of a certain fund they all obtain from processes that men out of the gang don't approve of, such processes being the product of a certain politico-economic dispensation representing their social organism. Those men could add, "What is the essential distinction between our civi lization and that of the powerful na- tions all over the planet?" No civilized man can make any defensive answer to that unless he wants to discard all sound logic, all equity, all perceptions of fundamental honesty.

Try to prove to men in high stand- ards of life that civilization repudiates yet the ethics of Christ and common sense. They shall hardly deny that, or they will not prove the correctness of their denial because unable so to do in the presence of all historical develop- ment. What they shall do is to drop back into their personal goodness and the wickedness of some other fellows. It is always a question of "the mote and the beam," the latter in our own eyes and conduct, the former in the conduct and eyes of somebody else.

Our fine civilized brother may yet condescend to assert that if civilization could be initiated fresh without any disturbance to anybody, to our own selves especially, then, of course, it would be binding on us to start it right, but since it was started wrong and 200 generations of good men have seen it to keep it wrong what right have we, the good men of the day, to initiate righteousness on earth? The thing is bound to come in the sweet by and by. It must come. Why, then, bother ourselves about it? In the meanwhile each one of us knows what he needs. Each one of us needs from $5,000 to $100,000 per annum to make both ends meet and, say, from $500,000 to $100,000,000 in capitalized values for a rainy day. And we have so many rainy days in the year! We always forget that under a godlike civilization no amount of rain would ever interfere with our boundless joys.

Yes, we all want five, ten, a hun- dred times more income than the average production per family group and five hundred or twenty thousand times as much capital as the average capital of each family group. We stand, then, by a civilization which im- parts aspirations that we do our best not to realize, besides their being total- ly unnecessary, totally impossible. Our own daily life is constantly telling us that joy is not a question of wealth, but of duties performed. And the same applies to manhood. But duties per- formed! Do you suppose that that only refers to our personal individual- ized acts?

In the eyes of a righteous God what are modern nations yet in their inter- nal and external relations? Gangs of men unwilling to stand by honesty in social adjustments, unwilling to sup- press fundamental wrongs, satisfied because now and then they knock off some of the lower branches of the tree of evil. And so the tree grows higher and stronger than ever.

"No one has the right to the luxuries of life so long as anybody lacks the needs." That is just the maxim in- grained in divine and natural laws. That would be the satisfactory result of a social status that tried to respect and specialize those laws and so realiz- ing universal joy. And what right have men to specialize any other kind of laws? None whatsoever. No won- der that life is a sad tale to rich and poor, to the ignorant and the wise. We don't do anything else but all that is conducive to sadden life, to lower our own potentialities for good. With mighty few exceptions our 250,000 min- isters, college professors, editors of im- portant dailies, weeklies, etc., and sim- ilar influential teachers, all are engag- ed in finding flaws with God's laws or adjustments in his universe of glory or in complicating that education which is constantly running away from truth and duty by materializing duty and truth, forever endeavoring to make bricks without straw, practically tell- ing each man "before you stand for the truth see if that truth, reform or social philosophy shall interfere with your investments or shall raise the so- cial bottom so near to the top that poor humanity will then be rich enough not to need my Lady Bountiful or my charitable Lord."

JOSE GROS.

KEEP OUT THE CHINESE.

One of the Important Questions That Congress Must Settle This Winter.

A Washington correspondent says: Arriving members of congress from the Pacific coast states have already begun their agitation in favor of con- tinuing in force the terms of the Chi- nese exclusion act. They have called in numbers at the treasury department in the past few days and have asked for reports of the work which has been done in the enforcement of the act. They have met with some opposition, they claim, from different sections of the country where certain interests de- mand cheap labor and see in the Chi- namen the means of supplying it at a minimum of cost. There seems to be a general belief that the members fa- voring the extension of the terms of the act will win in their fight. They declare that the demands of their con- stituents are for the law. They de- clare that the "yellow peril" is as much feared in the far west as it was ten years ago. They have secured the sup- port of union labor in all sections of the country and expect assistance from them in making their fight.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was at the White House and saw the prest dent relative to legislation in which his organization is interested. He sub- mitted to the president a brief of the labor unions' position in important questions now pending and which will engage the attention of congress at the coming session. The brief dwelt at length on the desire of union labor to have the terms of the exclusion act extended and made an argument in support of their position. Mr. Gompers told the president that his organiza- tion was not alone in wishing legisla- tion in this direction, but that his cor- respondence showed that all other im- portant organizations of the country request it.

Secretary Gage is said to be opposed to the exclusion act, but other treasury officials who have had the enforcement of the act in hand believe that its terms should be extended. They have received a number of calls from Minis- ter Wu, who has asked that it be al- lowed to lapse for a time. He has con- tended that Chinamen will not come to this country in sufficient numbers to menace the laborer of the United States. He has told the officials that if given a few months' trial it will be come apparent that the necessity for the act has passed. Mr. Wu declares that the act has made it difficult for a desirable class of Chinamen to visit this country. He believes that if the restriction of the act were removed Chinese merchants and scholars and an altogether desirable class of his people would come to the United States, and there would be a direct benefit to the United States through the establishment of closer relations.

Representatives of the Hawaiian sug- ar planters have reached Washington and they will ask that congress, if it again passes an exclusion act, make its terms possible for them to import Chi- nese laborers to Hawaii. They say that they do not object to its terms being so framed that the Chinamen will not be allowed to come from the island to the United States. They will con- sent to a provision that the Chinamen can remain in Hawaii for only a lim- ited period and that their employers be made possible for them returning to their homes in China, and they will give bond to insure their not coming to this country. The proposition of the sugar planters involves also the contract labor law and will meet with determined opposition from the mem- bers of congress who believe in the rigid enforcement of that law.

On this subject Mayor Phelan of San Francisco said recently:

"It is no dream in this day of in- dustrial combinations, when we behold the unrestricted power of capital, to foresee that with the abandonment of the policy of exclusion land barons, money captains and commercial kings would reduce American labor to the condition of oriental servility and to a standard of living no better than that of the Chinese. This certainly would be the inevitable tendency, and I be- lieve, on account of their tractability, the Chinese would be given preference in employment, which would mean the destruction of the American working man, and, with the destruction of the American workingman, the destruction of the republic.

"One thing certain is that when they come to this country they know little else than manual labor, but they soon acquire a skill which enables them to compete with the trained American workingman. The Chinese in any con- siderable numbers are consequently a great potential danger to skilled labor. They work on railroads, in mines, in fields and orchards and forests, crowd- ing out the white laborer everywhere on account of their willingness to work for a smaller wage."

A "Riffraff" Member.

An important worker among the trade union women of England is Mrs. Brukes Adams, who represents Wood- wich on the London school board. She calls herself the "riffraff" member and is a woman of keen intellect and strik- ing personality, easily the equal in these respects of the leaders in Eng- lish charity and educational affairs.

Union Made California.

The police department of Newport News, Va., and the fire department of Glens Falls, N. Y., in advertising for bids for uniforms stipulated that the clothing must have the Garment Work- ers' union label.

Must Join Brotherhood.

By the decision of the American Fed- eration of Labor the Ship Carpenters union is now under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpen- ters.

JOE AN ABLE PARROT.

THE ODD PRANKS PLAYED BY THIS ACCOMPLISHED BIRD.

A Visitor Fooled by Imitation Love- making—An Irritated and Bewil- dered Teamster—An Elopement Spoiled by Another Parrot.

Joe is an African gray parrot supposed to be about thirty years old. These stories about him are told by his owner:

A friend called one evening and, finding that Mr. T., the parrot's owner, was out, but expected to return shortly, went into the parlor to wait for him. The visitor was left alone, or supposed he was, but something must have happened, as the slamming of the screen door announced his rather hasty departure.

After a time the visitor returned and, upon being questioned regarding his un- ceremonious departure, said that he heard the most violent lovemaking in the ad- joining room.

"The young people were so greatly oc- cupied that they seemed unaware of my presence," he said. "I coughed, made a noise with my chair and dropped a book, but all to no avail, so I thought the best thing for me was to take a walk.

"'Dear Joe, kiss me again, Joe,' some one said, and then the kissing—and such kissing, cooing and lovemaking—was more than I could bear with composure."

"But replied the host, "there are no young people in the house. Our parrot has been fooling you."

"Impossible!" the visitor said. "I was told that I was alone, but before the servant left I was invited to 'walk right in and sit down,' and 'Are you warm?' I was a fool, and I had scarcely replied when I was laughed at; then there were two other distinct voices. Besides, the kissing and cooing were altogether too real."

"You are not the first to be fooled by the bird," Mr. T. replied. "Only a few days ago a nearby plumber, whose name happened to be Joe, called to do a small job of repairing, and the work was begun before I left in the morning, but the man left suddenly, the work was unfinished, and no explanations were given.

"The next morning I called at the shop and took the workman to task and was told that unless I could make my serv- ants behave another plumber would have to finish the job. He said that when he began work he was called to an adjoining room only to be laughed at by the serv- ant, who kept out of sight and called out: 'You old rascal,' and 'You're a beaut, Joe; you are,' and when he answered she cried 'Sick 'em!' and guyed him all the time.

"Well, you can understand I had hard work to make the man believe that it was only a parrot, but he felt cheap enough at being so badly fooled.

"Sometimes Joe is very embarrassing. A very dear old lady friend visits us who is somewhat of an invalid and has rather a distressing cough and other peculiarities that can be plainly heard, all of which Joe imitates in the precise tones, with more than natural emphasis, sneezing and blowing his nose and coughing distress- ingly.

"He counts, repeats the alphabet, spells many words, whistles, knocks on his perch like some one at the door and then enters into conversation.

"'Why, come right in; sit down; nice day. Are you cold?' he says until he has had enough, and then he says, 'Goodby; come again.' Sometimes we have callers that Joe seems to dislike, and he will keep on with his goodbys until people hurry off, and in these cases he never invites them to come again.

"If there is a doubtful statement made, Joe is sure to cry 'Rats!' with such vol- ume as sometimes to upset the composure of the company. He drives a horse with all the spirit of the horse trainer and seems to enjoy it. You can fairly see the race.

"Last year when we moved to our sum- mer cottage Joe was sent on a load of goods instead of being taken with us on the cars, as usual. Joe's cage was care- fully secured on the seat beside the driv- er.

"We arrived at the cottage several hours beyond the customary time for the arrival of the wagon and became anxious about our goods, but particularly about Joe. Our fears were not relieved when the wagon drew in sight with the parrot cage missing from the driver's seat, and there was a chorus of 'Where's Joe?'

"With face flushed with anger, the driver replied: 'Drat the baste, or bird or whatever he is, not a thag cud I do wid him. You know yourself the load I had on, an' it was all me horses cud pull, an' when everything would be gom' well the bird would scream: "Whoa! Back up!" I thought meself it was me own voice, an' so did me horses, an' it's a wonder we're here yit. That bird is pos- sessed. He has a divil in him. I thought we'd not git here tonight. So I buried the bird wid boxes on the back of the load an' covered him wid a blanket, an', with all respects to you, sor, I hope he is aslape, an' may he niver wake!'

"Joe tells when he is cold or wants anything, and, above all, nothing annoys him so much as to call him 'Polly.' When we put him on the porch, the children, of course, never fail to 'Polly' him, so that now when Joe sees a child he remarks in various tones of children's voices: 'Pretty Polly! Polly wants a cracker!' And that seems to be Joe's estimate of their intelli- gence.

"A neighbor who had doubtingly heard wonderful stories of Joe took the bird to keep after a serious fire we had one night. When the family were seated for break- fast, Joe in a very sad voice remarked:

"'We are all burned out.'

"The neighbor said to me later, 'I will believe anything I am told about Joe now.'

"It is a fact that not long ago a parrot belonging to a family living not many miles from New York overheard a plot in which one misguided member of the fam- ily was to take part, an elopement. While the whole family was seated about the dinner table that evening the parrot re- peated enough of the conversation to mortify one person present, who was saved from disgrace by this sagacious bird."—New York Sun.

Shipping Oranges.

A great many California oranges are shipped east in what are known as "tramp" cars. There is no fruit the price of which fluctuates as much as does that of oranges, and thousands of carloads of oranges are therefore started east with some uncertain destination. The car may be consigned to Kansas City, but in the meantime there are agents watching in the east for the best markets, and on tele- graphic information the car may be or- dered on to Chicago or New York.

TRAPPED THE THIEF

HOW ONE DETECTIVE WON A REPU- TATION FOR CLEVERNESS.

He Got the Clew While He Was Asleep in the Station House That Resulted in the Arrest and Convic- tion of the Criminal.

"I was just thinking," said one of a par- ty of old time detectives, "just thinking of how, away back in '66, Ernest Fischer fooled all the other detectives in Newark and cleared up the mystery of a series of house robberies in the upper part of the city. It seems that a happy thought which solved the problem came to him one night when he awoke suddenly from a sound sleep. He couldn't rest after it, and when he got up in the morning, sev- eral hours ahead of his usual time, he told me about it. Fischer was an old fash- ioned German, with an active mind and an ability to see into and reason out things in a remarkable manner. In this way he earned a splendid reputation as a detective.

"There was only one police station in Newark at that time. It served as head- quarters and everything else, and from it the whole city had to be covered. What is now the best residential part of the Eighth ward was then nothing but open fields and woodlands. Just before that time Cyrus R. Woolson and a number of others realized the future of that section, invested in large tracts of land there and built and occupied quite a few houses.

"Soon after the houses were taken pos- session of the police began to get frequent reports of robberies in that section. De- tectives and ordinary policemen were put on the matter, but they accomplished nothing. The robberies continued and be- came so frequent as to cause the police department much worry and the resi- dents of the new settlement in the Eighth ward much alarm.

"Every policeman who did duty in that part of the city was given special instruc- tions and practically was made a detec- tive, while the entire regular detective force was told to devote all the time pos- sible to the series of robberies. Even this resulted in nothing, however.

"No one had worked harder on the mys- terious affair than Detective Fischer, but while the others discussed it and ventured guesses and theories he said little.

"'The Dutchman's doing a lot of pow- erful head work,' was the way his fellow detectives sized up Fischer; but they didn't think it would amount to anything. It came his night to sleep in the station. Before he went to bed he was discussing the Eighth ward robberies with me. He was worried but not hopeless of catching the robbers, as most others were. As he started for bed he laughingly exclaimed, 'We catch him yet!'

"To my surprise, Fischer came down at once in the middle of the night. 'I can't sleep,' he declared. 'Maybe you think I'm crazy on this robbery business, eh? Well, I ain't, and tonight I catch the robber. You don't believe me—what? Well, I get him just the same.'

"'What are you going to do, Ernest?' I asked.

"'Do?' he queried in surprise. 'Just wait until I arrest the mason.'

"Then I laughed heartily. The mason to whom he referred was a well known young man who worked steadily at his trade in and around Newark and who lived in Belleville. He had for some time been working in New York, and every morning had come down from Belleville with his white canvas bag filled with tools thrown across his shoulder. He passed through the newly settled part of the Eighth ward and took a train in Newark. Detectives and policemen knew him and spoke to him nearly every morning. They even asked him to watch out for sus- picious characters while on the way from his home to the railroad station. To sus- pect him of wrongdoing seemed preposte- rous, and when the other detectives and policemen heard what Fischer had told me they, too, laughed heartily.

"But Fischer didn't propose to be turn- ed aside from his sudden belief about the mason. 'I was many times thinking I would like to see the tools what he car- ries in that bag,' he said, 'and now I will see 'em. When I was asleep, I could see that bag with more than tools in it. I will arrest the mason, and if he is inno- cent he won't be mad.'

"Fischer's superior officers were op- posed to his arresting the young mason because of what the detective had seen in a dream, but he pleaded his case well, and, as it was every one's desire to catch the thief at whatever risk, he was told to go ahead. The next morning Fischer went to the railroad station. The mason was there as usual waiting for his train. He said such a cheery good morning and seemed so innocent looking that for a few minutes Fischer hesitated to act. Finally, however, he stepped up to the mason and said quietly, 'Lebaud, we want to see you at headquarters.' The young fellow be- came indignant and protested vehement- ly, but Fischer insisted, and they went to the station together.

"All the detectives had come in, and when the mason's tool bag was opened in their presence nearly every one but Fischer almost collapsed. The bag was filled with plunder from the burglarized Eighth ward houses. Fischer didn't exult over his official companions. He simply remarked to the desk sergeant:

"'Lock him up. I had a good dream—what? Anyhow, I was thinking for a good while I would like to see what was in that nice young mason's bag.'

"It developed later that the mason had been employed in the construction of nearly every one of the little colony of Eighth ward houses and was thus fa- miliar with their interiors. He pleaded guilty to some of the charges and was tried and convicted on others, and a long term of imprisonment followed. After that Fischer's reputation as a detective was established and his opinion and the- ories were much sought after by his brother officers."—Newark Call.

Pearls in the Fire.

Pearls are carbonate of lime, the same substance of which the shell of the oyster is composed, and are identient with the "mother of pearl," which forms the inte- rior of the pearl oyster shell. A high tem- perature will reduce any pearl to com- mon lime, and in the heat of an ordinary fire a pearl will completely lose its iden- tity and become a pinch of white powder. All precious stones are injured by a high temperature. The diamond, being almost pure carbon, is completely consumed at a tem- perature somewhat greater than white heat.

Kipling's advice to all ambitious boys was to follow in life as in a football game the principle, "Hit the line hard; don't foul and don't shirk, but hit the line hard!"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Terms $4.00 a year, when paid in advance, 35 cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone 21-3.

F. W. HARTFORD,
B. M. TILTON,
Editors and Proprietors.

[Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., Post Office as second class mail matter.]

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1901.

Croker seems to be much worried about his golf trousers as about his ethics.

War department officials are indulging in a rapid-fire volley of "I told you so" over the failure of the Gathman gun.

The Chinese immigrant must prepare to learn this winter how objectionable he is, and Minister Wu must brace himself to have his feelings hurt.

It is good to think of the White House as peopled by a band of merry youngsters who ransack attic and cellar and wake, in the stately old apartments, the half-forgotten echoes of cheery yesterdays

It has been announced by Representative Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house that he will introduce a bill early in the coming session which will sweep away the bulk of the internal revenue taxes imposed in 1898 to meet the expenses of the war with Spain. This will get rid of the constantly increasing surplus, which gives so much trouble to the treasury department, and simplify the consideration of any other question which may incidentally affect the revenues of the government.

Fifteen hours of safety in a sealed torpedo boat at the bottom of Peconic Bay, in a terrific storm, which the people down there know nothing about constitutes a record which seems at once to justify the dreams of Jules Verne and promises something new and alarming in naval warfare. The submarine torpedo boat which sheltered and kept entirely comfortable a rear admiral, a lieutenant, a civilian skipper and five employes, from 7 o'clock on Saturday evening until 10 O'clock Sunday forenoon, while the boat was entirely under water and resting on the bottom of the bay, bears, and certainly honors, the name of the inventor of the steamboat.

The impossibility of monopolizing the vast industry of iron and steel in this country is again illustrated in the movement for consolidating several strong concerns outside of the United States steel corporation. The evident purpose, says one authority, is to strengthen competition by bringing together various interests that overlap each other in the several fields of activity between the getting out of ore and other materials and the output of finished articles, and thereby to acquire the same advantage that the larger corporation now holds. Even when this is done there will be many independent establishments and great possibilities still undeveloped. There is a limit to single control which no one will be venturesome enough to try to pass, and iron and steel can no more be monopolized in this country than agriculture, though the industry can be systematized on a vast scale.

It is evident that there will be no distrance of the tariff by congressional action at the coming session. It is equally evident that before definite action is taken looking to reciprocity there must be a clear definition of what we mean by that term. That the convention of manufacturers just held at Washington was impressed with this view of the situation was made clear by the resolutions adopted. An overwhelming majority of the delegates were in favor of maintaining in its full validity the policy of protection under which the industries of the country have developed to such a flourishing state, and and they saw that it was subject to many perils from ill-advised attacks in detail. Eager opponents of that policy had misinterpreted and misrepresented the purpose of the convention and it was important for the manufacturers to silence them by stating their position in unmistakable terms.

Secretary Hitchcock is entirely right, and deserves the proper legislative support in the position which he takes in his annual report against further coddling of Indian tribes and against "higher education" for Indian youth. If the wild tribes, or those which were lately wild—Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches and so on—could be raised by an intelligent system of industrial education to the same plane as that occupied by the Zunis, Pueblos, Navajos, and other of the more industrious tribes in the southwest, a great gain would have been made. The principle which has hitherto governed the Indian school at Carlisle—that young Indians should be taken from their people for five, eight or even ten years, given a kind of college education, the Indian in them being "killed," and the youth then sent back, a transformed and useless gentleman or lady, to a tribe which has in the meantime been demoralized by drink and pauperized by government assistance—is all wrong.

Germany has personal government and we have not, but it is, nevertheless, convenient to have a creditable and interesting personality, like President Roosevelt's, at the head of our political affairs, says the New Mail and Express. The recent exchange of salutations between the Emperor William and Mr. Roosevelt, through the return of Ambassadors White and Von Holleben to their respective posts, has brought out this personal side in public affairs. It reminds us anew that there are certain points of resemblance, as well as certain marked differences, between the German emperor and the American president. Both are men of great energy, and eager students of life and affairs. Their moral doctrine—the belief in the strenuous life under the obligations of conscience religion and patriotism—is much the same. They are almost exactly of the same age, and they have become the heads of great states. Both are positive and firm of temperament. But the German emperor is by temper an autocrat—the American president a conscientious servant of the people, in whose virtue he believes and in whose supremacy he very cheerfully acquiesces. Allowing for the essential difference between the systems of government this little likeness between the two men, with the recent evidence of a proper sympathy, should be of service in the maintenance of good relations.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By His Excellency, Chester B. Jordan, Governor.

Proclamation for a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise:

Ever since the golden autumn of 1621 dawned upon our forefathers at Plymouth for various reasons and at sundry times, Thanksgiving days have been observed. Fast and Thanksgiving days from time to time were appointed as waves of sorrow or streams of joy broke over our ancestors. The annual harvest festival, so beautifully inaugurated and long kept, first by the colonies and afterwards by the state, was most appropriately nationalized by the immortall Lincoln in November, 1863.

This day more than any other takes strong hold upon our hearts, our affections, our souls. Around it cluster tenderest memories of father, mother, brother, sister and friend, as all were once together about the home fireside and set up their household Penates in our visions, dreams and recollections these homecies, home scenes, some of them too sacred to tell to the world, come thronging in upon us, to make both us and the day better. A day dedicated to so much that is dear, so enshrined in heart and home, should be worthily, tenderly and patriotically kept.

The God of grace and of plenty has dealt most kindly with all our people in state, and nation, the past year. The harvests have been abundant. Pestilence and famine have been unknown. Evidences of unusual thrift, enterprise, prosperity, and of loyalty to the flag are manifest in every section of our great country.

Because of these and other innumerable blessings, abounding from ocean to ocean, I do, with the consent of the council, appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, current, as a day of Thanksgiing prayer, and holy home convocation. In the church, by our hearthstones, and wherever lot and duty on that day may place us, let praise, prayer and Thanksgiving go up from honest hearts and sincere souls to Him who holdeth the destinies of all peoples and the wealth of all worlds in His hands, for giving our fathers victory in their bloody struggle to found this government; for being with their sons in the terrific conflict to maintain and perpetuate it; for staying up the hands of our rulers amid great perplexities; for the enduring riches unceasingly flowing from church and school; for putting it into the minds of the more fortunate to so spend their means as best to succor, aid and make better the physical, social, mental and moral conditions of the less favored ones of earth; for life, health, prosperity, and the virtues of honesty, sobriety and simplicity.

And when we are about to assemble around the well-supplied family table, and a hush comes over us, as we listen for footfalls of those who long since passed on to the Thanksgiving eternal, may we have the sublime satisfaction that most surely comes from duty and benevolence to the stranger, the sick, and the unfortunate

Given at the council chamber in Concord, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

CHESTER B. JORDAN,
Governor.

By His Excellency, the governor, with advice of the council.

EDWARD N. PEARSON,
Secretary of State.

"C. C. C." on Every Tablet.

Every tablet of Cascarets Candy Cathartic bears the famous C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Look for it and accept no other. Beware of fraud. All druggists, 10c.

THE LATE J. T. DAVIDSON.

The Funeral to be Held in York at Two O'clock This Afternoon.

The funeral of the late James T. Davidson will be held at the family residence in York at two o'clock this afternoon. A more complete and correct sketch of the promising career of Mr. Davidson than that contained in the hastily prepared first notice is as follows:

James T. Davidson was born in Oxford, Ohio, July 28, 1856, being the son of Hon. Robert P. and Jennie S. Davidson, his father being a native of Kentucky and a lawyer.

Mr. Davidson took the classical course at Bowdoin college, being graduated in 1878. He devoted the two years following his graduation to the study of law under the direction of his father.

Admitted to the bar in 1880 Mr Davidson was the same year elected district attorney for the 23d circuit district in Indiana, holding the office through re-election for four years.

He practiced law in Indiana for nine years. In the meantime he spent his summers in York and transacted some legal business in Boston. In 1889 he was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in Massachusetts and since then he has had an office in Boston, where he usually spent two days of the week.

Through his summer visits to York Mr. Davidson became attached to the place and erected there a handsome home for a permanent residence. In 1893 when the York county national bank was organized Mr. Davidson was chosen president. A fine building was erected by the bank and in this Mr. Davidson had his law office. He conducted a large legal practice. He was an extensive real estate owner his property including much beach land. He has been one of the principal promoters in the development and progress of York village. He was a man of experience and ability and his judgment in business matters was much respected. He was president of the South Berwick Shoe Company.

July 3, 1883, Mr. Davidson was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Burleigh, the daughter of the late Hon. John H. Burleigh of South Berwick. Mrs. Davidson's father was the son of the Hon. William Burleigh of South Berwick, who was a member of the eighteenth and nineteenth congresses, and at the time of his death, in 1827, a member-elect of the twentieth congress.

John H. Burleigh spent the early years of his manhood on the sea, being master of a vessel and circumnavigating the globe several times. He made his last voyage in 1853, after which he settled down with his brother in the management of a foundry business in South Berwick. He afterward aided in founding the Newichawanick woolen mills. In politics a staunch republican, he was elected to congress from the first district in 1861 and re-elected in 1874.

It was in order that his wife might be near the home of her parents Mr. Davidson settled in York.

Mr. Davidson's wife and six children survive him. The five oldest are Edward, Helen B., Elizabeth., Quillman M., and Mary C.

In politics Mr. Davidson has always been a republican and in 1896 was chosen as one of the delegates to the national convention in St. Louis which nominated McKinley and Hobart.

News from all parts of the world in the Herald.

YOUNG MAN'S HERO.

Jacob Riis Talks about Theodore Roosevelt, the Man.

Jacob A. Riis, a friend of the presidedent, delivered, Sunday afternoon, at Carnegie hall, New York, an address on "Theodore Roosevelt as an Example of Citizenship," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association. His audience was composed entirely of men.

"President Roosevelt's motto," said Mr. Riis, "is better faithful than famous.' It was because he was faithful that he won the fight, and he became famous. Let no man say that these are bad times. Tell him that he is woefully mistaken or that he lies.

"The accusation has been made against this country that the people worship only success. Why not turn that saying around and say that the people refuse to worship weak-kneed goodness which amounts to nothing.

"The equipment which Theodore Roosevelt had was an indomitable will, which he inherited from his forefathers. With that he overcame whatever obstacles in his way. He was not an athlete, yet he became strong and vigorous. He was not a genius. He said to me only the other day that he considered himself only a commonplace man. He had a rather hard time learning things, and for that reason he worked the harder. He is, at 43, the youngest president the United States has ever had.

"The books he has published fill a large shelf, and he wrote them, each an authority on some special line, in the time which in the life of another man would be regarded as leisure. He has been in the state legislature, at the head of the police department and in the navy department as assistant secretary. He has been civil service commissioner, governor, and now chief executive. He is most emphatically the young men's president.

"This is indeed God's country. What land could lose a McKinley and find a Roosevelt ready to step into his shoes? President Roosevelt is a young man's hero. It is well for the country that the young men have before them as an ideal a man strong, capable and clean, a man who fights and wins, for while we fight we might as well win.

"I do not say that President Roosevelt has made no mistakes. He thinks quickly, yet he thinks thoroughly. He said to me one day that the man who makes no mistakes never does anything. I never knew him to dodge an enemy or an issue. That is one of the secrets of the way in which he was able to accomplish so much.

"Do you remember that when he went out West the cowboys gathered around to make fun of him as a four eyed tenderfoot? They came swaggering up to him. It was not very long before they were taking orders from him. He soon impressed them with the fact that there would be trouble

"When he was civil service commissioner the politicians said that they saw his finish. He saw his own finish, for when he went away from Washington there were three times as many officials under the civil service rules as there had been before.

"He went to Mulberry street. I saw what he did there, for I was at his side nearly every day. There was trouble with the workingmen over the question of pickets in one of the strikes. Mr Roosevelt sent word to the leaders that he would meet them at Clarendon hall. At first they tried to bluff him and talk wildly, for they believed that he was only a politician seeking an advantage. They soon found their mistake. He snapped his jaws.

"'I came here,' said he, 'because I wished to talk with you. I wish you to understand that I am the head of the police department, and that if you would do a service to the cause of labor you must keep order. The police will keep order. Gentlemen, let us proceed.' The men cheered him and he reddened with pride in them, for he had brought out the best which was in him.

"In the state legislature Mr. Roosevelt was always with the under dog in the fight. He caused some surprise to those who regarded him as a silk stocking; an indifferent Fifth avenue gentleman. He confused the politicians at times by his absolute honesty, for it was hard for them to understand a man who was fearless, frank and outspoken. It has been said by some, and still is said, that he went up like a rocket and will come down like a stick. It seems to me that he is a long time coming down.

"Theodore Roosevelt stands for honesty, courage, a strong belief in the Ten Commandments and a healthy trust in his fellow, men."

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Nov. 27, Schooner Harvester, Vinal Haven, stone for navy yard.

Sailed, Nov. 27, Tug Georges Creek, with barge No. 5 in tow for Baltimore.

The board of assessors held a special meeting on Tuesday evening.

TEXAS AMERICAN OIL CO.

BEAUMONT, NEW YORK,
CHICAGO, BOSTON.

Organized Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

Capital $1,000,000. Par Value of Shares $10.00.

Stock Fully Paid. Stock Non-Assessable.

The Responsibility, Reliability of These Gentlemen is Unquestioned.

DIRECTORS:

HON. THAD. C. POUND, Chippewa Falls, Wis., President, Ex-Lieut. Governor and Congressman from Wisconsin; MR. ISAAC KEIM, Chicago, Illinois, Vice-President, Manager for Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago; MR. CLARENCE H. HOWARD, St. Louis, Mo., Pres. of Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron Co.; JUDGE WILLIAM PRENTISS, Ashland Block, Chicago; MR. AUGUST JUNGE, Chicago, Pres. Heissler & Junge Baking Co; J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., Atlanta, Georgia; MAURICE S. KUHNS, Chicago, Sec'y Safeguard Account Co.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

Texas American Oil Co., 1134-35 36 Stock Exchange Building. Boston, 48 Congress St. New York, 11 Broadway.

Not one oil company in fifty owns land to operate, but are organized for the purpose of stock jobbing only.

THE TEXAS AMERICAN OIL COMPANY OWNS ITS LANDS ABSOLUTELY and is as legitimate as a National bank. Our tract is right in the midst of all the great oil gushers on Spindle Top Heights, Beaumont, Texas Every gusher in the territory produces enough oil to make the stockholders independently rich. Just as soon as this company strikes a gusher our stock should be worth $50.00 a share. Every dollar received from sale of this stock goes directly into the ground to produce oil—not an officer of the company receives a dollar in salary.

This is Not a 5c. Stock. Every Share is Sold at $2.50.

For the purpose of proceeding more rapidly with the drilling we are now offering a small block of the treasury stock at **$2.50** per share.

$ 12.50 buys 5 Shares
25.00 buys 10 Shares
50.00 buys 20 Shares
100.00 buys 40 Shares
200.00 buys 80 Shares

Figure out for yourself the enormous profit as soon as the company gets a gusher.

Some stocks sold as low as 25c. a share are today worth $150.00.
Within the past few months there has been more money made in oil than in diamond, gold, silver, copper and coal mining in the world.

Do you want this golden chance to escape you?
Don't you believe it is your duty to look out for the future?
Will you wait until it is too late or act now?

In a few months you won't be able to buy this stock at any price.

Write Today TO BOSTON OFFICE. Full particulars and every detail explained.

Get in below the ground floor, into the SUB-CELLAR.

Address all communications and make checks, drafts and money orders payable to

E. S. DUDLEY & CO.,

48 CONGRESS ST., - - BOSTON.

We want an agent in every community so as to reach the masses throughout New England.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST
FINE OLD
KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY
Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.
R. H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.
For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

FARLEY COTTAGE BURNED.

Loss of $2500 Caused By Flames at York Beach.

The Farley cottage at Long Sands, near the Hotel Iduna, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The cottage was unoccupied at the time, and when discovered, the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to check them, and the cottage was burned to the ground.

It is due only to the good work of the men who gathered that other cottages were not destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. The cottage was owned by Concord people.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. MIDY
Sold by all Druggists.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c. Druggists.
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlsen, H. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—A. N. Wells, E. R.; H. B. Dow, Treas.; William P. Gray, Sec.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcomb D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

Professional Cards.

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Residence, 98 State St.
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OFFICE HOURS: 1 A. M., 3 P. M. 7:30 to 10 Evenings

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS, 16 MARKET SQUARE.
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84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H
Office Hours:
Until 9 A. M 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 P M

The Famous
HOTEL WHITTIER,
Open the Entire Year.
FAVORITE STOPPING PLACE FOR PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.
If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.
OTIS WHITTIER, Proprietor

CUTLER'S
SEA VIEW,
HAMPTON BEACH,
Where you get the famous
FISH DINNERS.
Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.
JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement
400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.
THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT
Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works,
And has received the commendation of Engineers Architects and Consumers generally
Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.
FOR SALE BY:
JOHN H. BROUGHTON

The Herald has all the latest news.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SWITCHMEN STRIKE.

Men on Seven Railroads Demand More Pay.

Pittsburg, Nov. 26.—Switchmen on seven railroads of Pittsburg, having decided to strike, went out at 6 o'clock this morning. At a meeting of the Brotherhood of Switchmen last night, which was attended by about 600 members, this action was decided upon, and the result of this movement can only be conjectured.

In anticipation of possible trouble the Pennsylvania railroad made application to the city police department for sixty officers to be on hand in the Union depot yards at 7 o'clock this morning, and in the Baltimore and Ohio yards fully 100 Pinkertons are on duty.

The demand of the men is that the Chicago rate be paid here. This rate is 27 cents an hour for day conductors and 29 cents night conductors of switch engines; helpers, 25 cents day and 27 cents night.

Commissioner Burned in Effigy.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 26.—United States Commissioner R. S. Denne was burned in effigy last night by an assemblage of 500 people of Roff, I. T., and vicinity, and indignation is high. This action was caused by Denne's dismissal of a colored prisoner, Jeff Walker, who seriously stabbed a white man, W. L. Robertson, in Roff last Saturday. An attempt was made yesterday to lynch the negro. George White, the mob's leader, is now in jail at Ardmore for severely thrashing Denne after the latter had liberated Walker. White was immediately arrested on Denne's order and sentenced by him to three months' imprisonment and a $250 fine. A mob is now looking for Walker, whom it declares it will burn also if found. Robertson will die.

French Looted Prince Li's Palace.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Matin and other morning papers publish today alleged extracts from the confidential report of General Voyron, which the government refused to communicate to the chamber of deputies last week during the discussion of the bill authorizing a loan to reimburse the treasury for the outlay in connection with the Chinese expedition. According to these extracts, French missionaries looted the palace of Prince Li, securing a important sum in silver bars. They appear to have been assisted by French soldiers and sailors, whom they rewarded with checks amounting to 5,000 francs, which General Frey subsequently forced the men to return to the missionaries.

Soldiers' Monument Dedicated.

Towanda, Pa., Nov. 26.—The dedication of the beautiful soldiers and sailors' monument took place here today with great pomp and ceremony. Governor Stone and staff, General Daniel E. Sickles, General Horatio King, Levi G. McCauley, department commander G. A. R., and other notables were present. In the parade which occurred previous to the dedicatory ceremony were several companies of state troops, led by the Ninth Regiment band, Grand Army posts, Sons of Veterans, independent batteries and many civic bodies. The monument cost $20,000 and is said to be the most beautiful of its kind in Pennsylvania.

Long Closed Door Now Open.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—The main door in historic Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, in old Oxford township, a suburb of this city, has been opened for the first time since the days of the Revolutionary war. Exercises appropriate to the occasion were held. It is tradition that General Washington passed several days in the inn near by. In the records of Trinity church it appears he issued orders to the soldiers that the church property was not to be invaded under any pretext. Since that time the door has remained closed.

Prominent Man Shot in Duel.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 26.—During a quarrel here William Bradley, a brother of Representative Elect Bradley, was shot by J. W. Hancock. Two boys were hit by stray shots, but not seriously wounded. It is said Hancock pulled his revolver first, but that Bradley got the drop on him. They then separated, and Hancock went into a hardware store near by and shot Bradley as he passed. Bradley has a bad scalp wound.

McKinley Monument Fund.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 26.—Indianapolis contributions to the McKinley monument fund have now reached the two thousand dollar mark, according to Secretary Jones of the auxiliary committee. He states that the organization is now complete in every part of the state and that contributions in large numbers are expected.

Dr. Greer Declines Bishopric.

New York, Nov. 26.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's church, Forty-fourth street and Madison avenue, has given out a copy of a letter in which he declines the bishopric of the diocese of western Massachusetts. His reason is that his duty lies in this city.

Notorious Outlaw Killed.

Nogalez, Ariz., Nov. 26.—Jim Alvord, the outlaw who assisted in the Cochise and Fairbanks robbery on the Southern Pacific, has been killed while trying to hold up a messenger for the pay roll of the Sonora Mining company at Tubutama, Sonora.

Storm Strikes Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 26.—The violent storm which swept over the Nova Scotia coast yesterday caused much damage. The tide was the highest since the great Saxby gale. No great damage has been reported to shipping.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; brisk northwest to north winds.

THE WORLD'S MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CURE BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, And all STOMACHIC TROUBLES.

Beecham's Pills

REMOVE WIND and PAINS in the STOMACH, AROUSE SLUGGISH and TORPID LIVERS, ENSURE PROPER ASSIMILATION of FOOD, STRENGTHEN the STOMACH.

Beecham's Pills

MAKE you LOOK WELL, FEEL WELL, and KEEP WELL.
REMOVE PIMPLES and BLOTCHES on the SKIN.
LAY the FOUNDATION of GOOD HEALTH. SUITABLE for OLD and YOUNG.

Beecham's Pills

PURIFY the BLOOD and REMOVE SCURVY. ARE MILD but EFFECTIVE in their action. REMOVE the RESULT of OVER-INDULGENCE. CURE RESTLESSNESS and INSOMNIA.

Beecham's Pills

Are SPECIALLY SUITABLE for the DISEASES and AILMENTS COMMON to FEMALES. IMPROVE the COMPLEXION. REGULATE the SYSTEM.

BEECHAM'S PILLS have stood the test of over 50 Years, without the publication of testimonials, as they *RECOMMEND THEMSELVES.*

Sold by all Druggists in United States. In boxes, 10c. and 25c.

"AN UNBROKEN ENVELOPE."

Sturdy Sense of Duty Shown by Young American Workers.

Those who are not in touch with the lives of working men and women can scarcely realize what it means for either sex to bring home his or her wage in an "unbroken envelope." Saturday night means freedom to spend, a taste of pleasure, a bit of fun. It would hit the estimate of human character if to those who do not have to measure their income by their labor it could be told how many thousand lads and tired bright eyed girls carry to their homes those tight sealed little treasures to be dispensed for the family good. The sweetheart must wait, the door of the theater remain closed, the coveted new clothes be abandoned, until the rent is paid, the fuel is stored, the younger children clothed and mother kept from worry. The young lives erect themselves like pillars to uphold the roof and stand guard until they can without self reproach pass on to their own homes.

A juster estimate of the possibilities of single lives would, I imagine, engender a broader view of probable happiness and influence in the minds of many a waiting or disappointing young heart, and surely a juster estimate of their value in our families and a higher tribute of praise for what they achieve would sweeten the years as they roll. A girl cannot say even to the mother for whom she remains unmarried, "I have laid aside all else for you." The fragrance of the sacrifice would vanish with the speaking, and even the most selfish woman would be ashamed to accept what so often is taken day by day without a word of regret or contrition.

If to live for others without personal claim or award and to make the chief result of endeavor an impersonal harvest of relief and comfort to lives more or less dependent on the worker is a noble life—and who will gainsay this?—then the laurels of many a good son and brother, of many a daughter and sister, should be the greenest and most imperishable which crown men and women.—New York Sun.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Corks warmed in oil make excellent substitutes for glass stoppers.

French chalk wet with cold water and applied for twelve hours will remove grease spots from wall paper.

In washing paint if any scouring preparation is used it should be applied on flannel, as it is then less liable to injure the paint.

A soft sponge moistened with alcohol will remove dust and the soiling which is caused by humid weather from a gilded picture frame. The sponge must not be too wet and must be lightly used.

In screwing glass globes on lamps or gas fixtures be careful not to screw them too tightly, as the heat will cause an expansion of the glass, which if not provided for will result in breaking the globe.

If your floors are not hard wood and you wish to furnish with rugs, first give them a coat of paint, then two or three coats of varnish, a rubbing with sandpaper and finish with a good oiling and polishing.

An easy polish for the daily rubbing of the dining table is an emulsion made from two parts of table oil to one part of vinegar. This applied with a soft cloth or flannel and rubbed afterward with a dry one will be found efficient in removing all ordinary stains.

"Son, why don't you blacken your shoes?"

"These are patent leather, pa, and don't need to be blackened."

"If they are patent leather, the patent expired some time ago and should be renewed."—New York Herald.

Further Particulars.

Miss Saltonstall—Mrs. Smythe tells me that her father won distinction on the bench.

Miss Winthrop—Yes; he was a shoemaker.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Loyde was held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at ten o'clock this morning, Rev. Fr. Finnegan officiating. Interment took place at Calvary cemetery under the direction of Undertaker H. W. Nickerson.

The funeral of Mrs. Harriet L. Tarlton occurred this afternoon at two o'clock at the family residence at Newcastle, Rev. Mr. Davis officiating. Interment was in Riverside cemetery. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of Mr. H. W. Nickerson.

Cold Cream.

A good cold cream for which an old subscriber asks a recipe is made as follows: Put in a double boiler six ounces of sweet almond oil, and, having put as much water in the outer vessel as for any cooking, set on the range to warm. Have ready four good sized cucumbers, which have been carefully wiped to be perfectly clean. Cut them, unpeeled, in squares two or three inches in size. When the oil is warm, add the cucumbers and set the boiler on the back of the stove where the water will simmer for four or five hours. Strain, and to six ounces of the liquid add one ounce of white wax, one of spermaceti and two of lanolin. Heat until these ingredients have melted, then remove from the fire and beat with an egg beater until cold, adding during the beating process two teaspoonfuls of tincture of benzoin. This is one of the best cold creams known and is a standard formula.—New York Post.

Wonders of Phosphorescence.

In pursuit of the dream of "cold light," or light without expenditure of heat producing energy, much attention is being given to the phenomena of phosphorescence. The sea is full of this strange light, due to animal life. A minute phosphorescent rhizopod has been found so numerous in the damp sands at Ostend that Dr. Phipson describes a handful of this sand as dripping like molten lava. Among the captures by the deep sea trawl of the ship Challenger was a gigantic pyrosoma of which Professor Moseley said, "I wrote my name with my finger on its surface as it lay in a tub at night, and the name came out in a few seconds in letters of fire."

A Humorous Thief.

A Belgian paper relates a story of a banker and municipal treasurer in an Italian town who disappeared, leaving a deficit of $100,000. The authorities proceeded to break open his strong box, which was found to contain a piece of paper inclosing 50 cents and stating that the money was for the locksmith who should be deputed to break open the safe.

Furniture Polish.

Polish for furniture is greatly improved if a little vinegar be added to it, as it removes the dead, oily look so often noticeable on clean furniture. In polishing always use very clean cloths and polish the way of the grain. For carved furniture a polishing brush is necessary.

Eggs as Currency.

In some parts of Peru—for example, in the province of Jauja—hens' eggs are circulated as small coins, forty to fifty being counted for a dollar. In the market places and in the shops the Indians make most of their purchases with this brittle sort of money. One will give two or three eggs for brandy, another for indigo and a third for cigars. These eggs are packed in boxes by the shopkeepers and sent to Lima. From Jauja alone several thousand loads of eggs are annually forwarded to the capital.

THEATRICAL NEWS

FOR TOMORROW EVENING.

Not Often Does One Have the Opportunity to Hear Such Talent.

It is not often that this city has the opportunity to hear such an aggregation of talent as the trio of artists who will give a concert at Music hall on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Graffort club, with Leonora Jackson, the famous violin virtuoso, as the bright particular star. She ranks among the world's leading violinists today, and the fact that she is an American should also assure her a hearty welcome. Her playing will afford a treat which none should miss.

Miss Leonora Jackson.

The tenor, Harry J. Fellows, is classed unqualifiedly among the ablest and most popular singers in this country. He studied in Europe under eminent masters and won from foreign critics high encomiums. Since his return he has appeared with the Thomas Symphony Orchestra, the St. Louis Choral Symphony, the Brooklyn Caecilia and other leading musical organizations and has proved everywhere a great favorite.

The pianist, William Bauer, the third member of this brilliant trio, is a favorite pupil of Joseffy and an artist of such attainments as insure him also a welcome from music lovers. The combination of these artists is a strong one and the concert is certain to be a rare musical treat.

UNCLE TERRY.

Some of the Clever Philosophy of the Piece Here Friday Evening.

Uncle Terry, the successful novel, Charles Clark Munn, has been dramatized by William Gill and is soon to be presented here with James R. Waite in the title role. The production is under the management of Harry D. Grahame, and by all accounts it is to be a most elaborate affair. Mr. Gill has made the old light house keeper dominate the play rather more than he did the novel. A very good line in the character of Uncle Terry is given in the soliloquy which Mr. Munn gives him.

James R. Waite.

"I wan't consulted about coming into this world," said Uncle Terry once, "an' I don't 'spect to be 'bout goin' out. I was born on a wayback farm in Connecticut, where the rocks was so thick we user ter round the sheep up once a week an' sharpen their noses on the grin' stun, so they could get 'em 'tween the stuns. I walked a mile to school winters, an' stubbed my toes on the fam summers, till I was fourteen, an' then the old man 'greed to give me my time till I was twenty-one, if I 'ud pay him half I earned. I had a colt an' an old busted wagon, an' I took to dickerin'. I bought eggs an' honey an' pelts of all sorts, an' peddled notions an' farmin' tools. When I cum of age I went to the city an' turned trader an' made a little money; got married an' cum down into Maine an' bought a gold mine; I've got it yet! That is, I've got the hole whar I s'posed the mine was. Most o' my money went into it an' stayed thar. Then I got a chance to tend light and ketch lobsters, an' hev stuck to it ever since. I take some comfort livin' an' liv an' pass it along. The Widder Leach calls me a scoffer, but she alus comes to me when she's needin', an' don't allus have ter come, either. My life's been like most everybody's—a streak o' lean an' a streak o' fat, with lean predominatin'. 'Twas a streak o' fat when I found a good woman an' she said 'yes,' an' a streak of lean when I was barboozled by a lawyer into buyin' a gold mine. I've kept that hole ever since an' paid taxes on it, to prove to myself just how big a fool a man can be an' live.

"I've never wronged nobody, nor done much prayin', an' when the Almighty calls me I think I'll just stand larned, and larned it for sartin, an' that is, thar's dum few people in this world that cut a ham in the middle. Most on 'em cut a few slices an' cut 'em thin."

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

The Rays will appear next season in a new three-act comedy.

Sadie Martinot and her company closed their tour in The Marriage Game at Hartford Nov. 9.

The first production of La Du Barry by Mrs. Leslie Carter and her company will occur in Washington, Dec. 4th.

Margaret Fuller has been transferred by Jacob Litt from John Mason's supporting company to The Price of Peace company.

Rudyard Kipling and Cosmo Hamilton have completed a dramatic version of Mr. Kipling's novel, The Gadsbys, and arrangements are said to have been made for its production at the Prince of Wales' theatre, London.

John Allison and his company in The Wrong Mr. Wright have finished a tour of New England and have been doing a fine business and making a pronounced hit. This week the company will begin its southern tour, playing the principal cities.

LITTERARY NOTE.

People frequently comment on the overcrowding of the ten cent magazine field. No wonder! Pick at random the half dozen leaders in the ten cent race, and you will find their total output approximates two million copies a month, or in a year, one to every fourth inhabitant of the United States,—at least a quarter of a pound of ten cent literature to every man, woman and child. In this vast mass, the magazine without the individuality is lost. This saving strain is particulary apparent in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, which has a marked style of its own, beside the elaborate color plates which mark it from all its ten cent contemporaries. Its illustrations and make-up have a distinctive and pleasing style, while its articles either strike a personal note or aim to interpret some interesting phase of American life.

Israel Zangwill, Maurice Hewitt, Charles R. Sherrock, Onoto Watanna, Cy Warman, Gelett Burgess, Clinton Scollard and Frank L. Stanton have helped to make up the Christmas number of this Magazine, and food like this, sold at ten cents a pound, should be welcome anywhere.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

LIPTON MAY TRY AGAIN

Should No One Else Challenge He Will.

ROOSEVELT'S NAME IS CHEERED.

Dinner at Hotel Cecil In London In Honor of the Shamrock's Owner Proves to Be an Anglo-Saxon Love Feast.

London, Nov. 26.—"Should no one else challenge, I am willing to seriously consider making another attempt to lift the cup."

This announcement was made by Sir Thomas Lipton at the banquet given at the Hotel Cecil in his honor last night and which was attended by more than 400 guests.

"It would never do," added Sir Thomas, "to give up when only a pulse beat came between us and victory."

The demonstration to the challenger for the America's cup was very enthusiastic. Lord Tweedmouth acted as chairman at the feast, and in proposing the health of President Roosevelt he referred to his versatility as a politician, statesman, sportsman and writer. President Roosevelt's name was greeted with tremendous applause, although only a few Americans were present. These included General G. B. Williams of Washington, Reginald Ward of New York and Eugene Zimmerman, father of the Duchess of Manchester.

Sir Thomas maintained the excellence of Shamrock II. and said a wee bit of luck would have turned the tables.

Lacked a Bit of Luck.

"It was only the matter of the loss of a coin," said Sir Thomas. "We raced over a hundred miles, and the decision was only a matter of seconds, which goes to show that we are justified in believing we can build boats to bring back the cup."

Sir Thomas paid warm tributes to W. G. Jameson, the yachtsman; to Designer Watson and to Captain Sycamore as well as to the challenger's crew. He declared nothing could have exceeded the fairness of the Americans.

"They made everything easy," said Sir Thomas, "except the trifling matter of lifting the cup, while the perfect manner in which the course was kept clear was little short of marvelous."

Sir Thomas confessed his chagrin at being unable "to put on that table the famous old mug." He offered both the Shamrocks as trial boats to any Britisher anxious to challenge and closed his remarks with the declaration that he would be willing to make another attempt should no one else do so and expressed his confidence that the third Shamrock would have the luck of the three leaved shamrock.

The Meade Court Martial.

New York, Nov. 26. Two members of the Puritan club of Boston testified at the Meade court martial yesterday that Major Lauchheimer, Colonel Meade's accuser, who has himself been accused by witnesses, was sober at a certain dinner in the fall of 1897. E. M. Beales, one of the Puritan club witnesses, testified that he accompanied the major back to the Boston navy yard after the dinner, and the major "was feeling just the same as any gentleman should after a club dinner." George W. Hastings, the other club man, testified that the major was "all right" and a gentleman. According to previous witnesses Major Lauchheimer, after returning from the Puritan club, went to Captain Fuller's room attired in his underclothes, a smile and a helmet tilted on the side of his head.

Gilbert Parker Coming to America.

London, Nov. 26.—The White Star line steamer Oceanic, which is to sail from Liverpool Wednesday next for New York, will have among her passengers Gilbert Parker, M. P., the novelist and dramatist, and Mrs. Parker and Horace Plunkett, who was recently defeated by Colonel Arthur Lynch in the parliamentary contest in Galway.

Baby Mine Still Burning.

Bluefield, W. Va., Nov. 26.—Funerals of the victims of the Baby mine disaster at Pocahontas were held yesterday. They were largely attended by miners from all parts of the Flat Top field, all work being suspended for the day. The Baby mine continues to burn, and twelve streams of water are playing into it.

New Yorker Roped In.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 26.—Gustav Heinrich, a wealthy furrier of New York city, was assaulted and robbed of diamonds valued at $350. Heinrich says that two highwaymen threw a lasso about his head, choked him into insensibility, robbed him of his diamonds and threw him into a nearby yard.

Important Postal Order.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Another big batch of publications has been excluded from the second class of mail matter under the new policy governing that classification. Most of them are serials published in Minneapolis and Philadelphia. The list includes several newspaper almanacs and railroad guides.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of October, 1901, the receipts from all sources amounted to $24,359,907, which is a decrease as compared with October, 1900, of $3,104,672.

Three Children Burned to Death.

Darlington, S. C., Nov. 26.—Limerick Flax, a negro living at Lides Bridge, left his home, locking in his three children, the oldest being eleven and the youngest three years old. During the night the house caught fire, and all three children were burned to death.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Is Often Made By the Wisest of Portsmouth People.

It's a fatal mistake to neglect backache.

Backache is the first symptom of kidney ills.

Serious complications follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure them promptly.

Don't delay until too late.

Until it becomes diabetes—Bright's Disease.

Read what a Portsmouth citizen says:

Mrs. Mary A. Muchmore of Richmond street, says:—"I noticed in a local paper an offer made by Doan's Kidney Pills to cure such cases as mine, and I sent to Philbrick's pharmacy for a box. They did me a world of good and that almost immediately after I began taking them. They finally stopped the pain and drove away the lameness. I think them a very superior medicine and I can recommend them to everyone."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

OLIVER W. HAM,

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59—2.

The Celebrated

7·20·4

10c CIGAR

WILL BE PACKED IN SOUVENIR BOXES OF 25 EACH FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The number of this style packed will be limited. Orders should be placed in advance.

LADIES — Nothing will please a smoker equal to one of these handsome packages.

For Sale by All First Class Dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

H. W. NICKERSON,
LICENSED EMBALMER
—AND—
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
5 Daniel St. Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Mill avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

W. E. Paul
RANGES
—AND—
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street

Advertise in the Herald.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

UNIQUE BOOKKEEPING.

How Two Country Traders Protected Themselves From Loss.

A group of financiers recently fell to discussing the prosy subject of debit and credit, but with the stories that were told to illustrate certain ideas the subject lost much of its dullness.

"A friend of mine once ran across a queer system of keeping books in a little southern town," said a banker. "He was a traveling salesman, and his territory included Tennessee. Naturally he grew pretty well acquainted with his customers, who were for the most part keepers of general stores. Happening in such an establishment one day, he found the proprietor in the rear of the room poring intently over what seemed to be his ledger. My friend noticed that the old gentleman would mutter savagely now and then and, turning over a few leaves, jot down a set of figures. After this process had been repeated several times my friend interrupted with, 'Mr. Hedges, what on earth are you doing there?'

"'Well, I'll tell you,' replied the old man. 'This here Bill Jones is a worthless scamp, and he has left town owing me $1.50. So I jest put it on Brown's account over here,' turning the leaves. 'Then there's Charley Colson that got into a scrap the other night and was killed. He owed me $2, so I put her over on Joe Smith's account. I tell you, brother, whatever goes in this here old book has got to come out, by the eternal.'"

"That reminds me of a story of strange methods of keeping accounts that I heard one time," spoke up another financier. "This was in a little western town. The proprietor of a store wanted to go on a visit out in the country one day, and when he got ready to start he told his clerk, a mere lad, to kind of keep an eye on things while he was absent. 'You needn't be particular about taking in money for what you sell,' said the storekeeper. 'Just remember what you sold and who got it, and I will put it on the books when I get home tonight.'

"Well, when the old fellow arrived home that night he asked the boy how he had 'made out' during the day. 'Oh, pretty well,' said the lad. 'I sold a washboard and tub to Widow Harkness, a currycomb and brush to old man Johnson, a tin bucket to Mrs. Leeds, a broom and a package of needles to Mrs. Branscomb, and, say, I sold some feller a horse collar, but blamed if I can remember who I sold it to.'

"'Never mind about that,' said the proprietor. 'It'll be all right. I'll just charge all of my book customers with a horse collar.' And he did put down a horse collar on every account he had in his ledger. The funny part of it was that all of them paid except one man, and the storekeeper brought suit against him. Banking would be a soft snap if we could keep books like that."—Indianapolis Journal.

Curious Natural Funnels.

The mountain canyons play curious pranks with the weather of towns situated at their entrance. In Bowlder, Colo., one day the sky was bright, the sun was shining serenely and the air was absolutely without motion. It was a perfect morning. At 10 o'clock a strange roar could be heard afar off in the mountains. For half an hour it grew louder and louder, but not a breath of air stirred the dust on the streets of the town.

Then there came a rush of wind that almost took men off their feet. For an hour dust, sticks and scraps of paper were hurled with blinding force. Locomotion was nearly impossible. Then the wind lessened, the atmosphere cleared and in a few moments the day was as placid as though the great mountains had given no manifestation of their mysterious forces.

The canyons act as funnels. They gather the wind in the big end, as it were, and shoot it out through the little end with its power multiplied a dozen times. It's a startling freak until you are used to it.

Preferred the Old Way.

Mrs. B[illegible] a new cook, who was not only new but green as her own Emerald Isle. One day the mistress went into the kitchen and found Katie weeping over a pan of onions.

"Oh, you're having a harder time than you need to have, Katie," said she. "Always peel onions under water."

"Indade, ma'am," said Katie, "I'm the last one to do that, askin' yer pardon. My brother Mick was always divin' and pickin' up stones from the bottom. It's little he couldn't do under wather, an' 'twas tyin' his shoes or writin' a letther, but me, I'm that unaisy in it I'd be gettin' me mouth full and drownin' entirely. So, if ye plaze, ma'am, I'll pale thim the same ould way I've always been accustomed to and dhry me tears afterwards."—Youth's Companion.

Cultivating Disease.

The internal organs do not want to be thought about. A man's stomach is healthy when he doesn't know he has one. When we are conscious of the existence of any internal organ, that organ is sick. The internal machinery was intended to do its work unconsciously. When we begin to think about our stomachs, digestion is arrested. John Hunter said he got gout by thinking of his great toe. A man who sits at the table wondering if baked potatoes will agree with him and whether fruits and vegetables are a good combination is in a fair way to have trouble with the simplest kind of food. Thinking about the internal organs gets them in a sort of stage fright and they are powerless.

Hard on the Chairs.

Among the ancestors of Wendell Phillips were several Puritan clergymen. Perhaps it was a push of heredity which made him at five years of age a preacher. His congregation was composed of circles of chairs arranged in his father's parlor, while a taller chair, with a Bible on it, served him for a pulpit. He would harangue these wooden auditors by the hour.

"Wendell," said his father to him one day, "don't you get tired of this?"

"No, papa," wittily replied the boy preacher, "I don't get tired, but it is rather hard on the chairs!"

Fogarty's Fate.

"Say, Paddy, d'yez think that Fogarty wint to heaven whin he died last week?"

"Arrah, no, Mike. He was too wicked a man for that. To my way of thinkin' he wint to the place where you light your pipe with your finger."—New York Times.

The happiness of a man and woman which has been strained by jealousies is like a pretty face marked by smallpox. The traces remain.—Paul Bourget.

NATURE'S ENERGY.

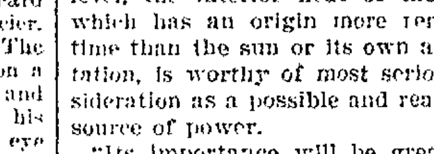
Possibilities of Utilizing Heat of the Earth's Interior.

New methods of utilizing nature's energy constantly are being discovered, and doubtless the future has in store greater discoveries than yet have been made. T. C. Mendenhall in Cassier's Magazine writes of the stored energy of the heat of the earth's interior and the possibilities of using it as a source of power. He says:

"The stored energy of the heat of the earth's interior is beyond power of calculation, and some not entirely unsuccessful attempts to utilize this have already been made. From a short distance below the surface the temperature increases downward at an average rate which indicates that at a depth of fifty miles it is not less than 5,000 degrees F., and there is abundant reason for believing that the earth is an intensely hot body with only a thin layer of poorly conducting, cold surface matter.

"These are the essential conditions of a heat engine of enormous capacity, and as in many parts of the world comparatively high temperatures are found very near the surface, while in all parts considerable ranges are possible within reasonable differences of level, the interior heat of the earth, which has an origin more remote in time than the sun or its own axial rotation, is worthy of most serious consideration as a possible and reasonable source of power.

"Its importance will be greatly enhanced when we are able to transform heat energy directly into electricity on a large scale and with economy, avoiding the great waste which necessarily accompanies the use of the steam engine, and this must soon come about."



There is a possibility that the familiar appearing sandbox, the useful and ornamental addition to a locomotive boiler, will in the near future be relegated to the scrap heap along with the iron brake wheels and link and pin couplers of primitive railroading. In its place a weird creation will be erected to startle the traveling public.

This will be a dynamo, an invention of a Baltimore man. Not only will it take the place of the sandbox in providing a remedy for slipping wheels; but, according to the optimistic ideas of the inventor, it will add about 50 per cent to the efficiency of the locomotive to which it is applied by increasing its adhesion to the rails and consequently the tractive power.

The theory is that when the train is to be started the current of electricity can be thrown into the steel tires of the drivers, making them powerful magnates, which will attract the steel rails, obviating all chances of slipping. It is now a well defined law in locomotive engineering that the heavier a locomotive is the more cars it will pull; hence the monster creations which are being turned out of the various works. According to the inventor, if a perfect connection can be established between the wheels and the rails the light locomotive will be made almost twice as heavy by the attraction and capable of hauling twice as many cars.

For Cleaning Ships' Hulls.

The newest idea in the way of a contrivance for cleaning the bottom of [illegible] so as to avoid the expense of docking is the invention of a Florida man. It is a long tube of canvas, with a sort of bag at the end of it. The tube is lowered by ropes over the side of the vessel, and the operator slides down inside of it until he reaches the bag. The bag is weighted at the bottom to hold it down and keep it steady, and near the upper end of it is a glass plate, through which the diver can look and see what he is doing while removing the barnacles and seaweeds which have collected on the hull of the ship.

A Legless Humanity.

A Professor Young, an Englishman, foresees a legless humanity. He can see no reason for thinking that the present tendency of people to use artificial means of progression will not continue and even increase. The whole theory of evolution rests on the principle that the persistent disuse of members will end in their loss, just as the blindness of the fishes in the subterranean river in Mammoth cave has followed the habit of living in darkness.

A Natural Fountain Pen.

The needles of the pine are in pairs, and when a pair is bound with fine wire near the point a pen capable of writing is made. As penholder, put the length of the needles in a piece of lilac branch, only leaving the points to show by about a centimeter. The space between the needles fills with ink by its capillarity, and you have a "fountain" pen capable of writing twenty lines right away.

Sand Cure For Dyspepsia.

William Bybee, a pioneer of Jacksonville, Or., has eaten sand for his health the past twenty years and seems to thrive on it. He thinks sand is the only medicine in the world for stomach troubles and is not at all backward about recommending it to his friends who are suffering from dyspepsia or any other affection of the digestive organs.

A High Balloon Ascension.

MM. Siering and Berson of the Meteorological institute of Berlin have lately ascended in a balloon of 8,000 cubic meters capacity to the great height of 33,800 feet. Success was possible only because the aeronauts began to breathe pure oxygen at an elevation of about 24,000 feet.

WORSHIP OF THE BEARD.

Laws Have Been Made and Wars Have Been Fought For It.

The rulers of the world who are supposed to rule have converted a man's beard, which surely concerns the man himself and nobody else, into a subject of eternal contention.

Laws have been made for it, wars have been fought for it. The mysterious reverence with which we invest trifling things seems to have been responsible.

The old Roman father who struck dead the man who touched his beard in the capitol was not mad or cruel. He was but the victim of one of those delusions which afflict whole nations.

Ages back the beard was the sign manual of the true man in Israel, and Islam used it as a stepping stone to paradise.

The hairs which came from it in combing were broken in two and buried by the faithful followers of Islam, and when at the beginning of the sixteenth century a sultan arose who shaved his beard the Mohammedan world was shocked. That was the age of reverence for the beard. The age of intolerance was to come.

It came in, as intolerance has nearly always come, with the church, which forgets that charity is greater than faith and hope. It was a bishop of Worcester who carried a small knife about with him to cut off offending locks of hair as the wearer knelt humbly and confidingly before him.

Cutting off a handful, the bishop would throw the hair in the wearer's face, telling him to cut off all the rest or he would go to hell.

The archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry I. thought long hair such a grave offense that he excommunicated all who wore it, and one of the king's chaplains was so enraged by the fashion of wearing long hair at court that after preaching a sermon before Henry on the unspeakable terrors and torments awaiting wearers of long hair in the other world he took a pair of scissors from his pocket and cut the king's hair in the presence of his court.

But it was in vain that the church denounced the long haired generation. It is chronicled of this period that men, "forgetting their birth, transformed themselves by the length of their hairs into the semblance of womankind" and that when their hair decayed they knit about their heads rolls of false hair.—Black and White.

THE MIRROR TRICK.

How Two Drummers Worked It on a Hotel Clerk.

Two drummers a few nights ago put up a job on the clerk of a large hotel, and as a result the money for the board for three days, which will be charged to their employers, will go into their own pockets. This hotel has many large mirrors, and it was upon this that the two men, who are regular patrons of the place, relied to get their three days' board for nothing. Sauntering up to the desk, one remarked:

"It is a pity so much was wasted on these mirrors, especially as only the upper half is of any use."

"The whole mirror is of use," remonstrated the clerk.

"You are wrong," replied the drummer.

"I am right," insisted the clerk.

"Well, I'll tell you what I will do. I'll bet you the amount of my bill and John's here that if you stand five feet from that long mirror there that I can cover the bottom half of it, and you will still see your feet and your full length reproduction in the glass," said the drummer.

"All right, but there is no catch, no play of words?" said the clerk, getting suspicious. He was assured there was not and sent for a tablecloth. When it was brought, quite a crowd had gathered about the mirror, and the drummers had made several other bets.

The clerk stood five feet from the mirror, and the two drummers stretched the cloth five feet from the floor across its face, and the whole figure of the clerk was still revealed in the mirror. The clerk and the others who had wagered paid up, after which one of the drummers remarked:

"That is an old scientific joke, but we have been paying our board bills with it for a month or more. You see, if one stands in front of a mirror he sees himself reflected in the glass at exactly the distance from the bottom of the mirror that he is from the mirror itself."—New York Times.

Names For Cigars.

"It takes a lot of thinking to get up a new name for a cigar," says a cigar manufacturer quoted by the Philadelphia Record. "The popularity of a cigar is influenced more or less by the judicious selection of a name. I am referring, of course, to the cigar that is retailed at a nickel. I have known some that didn't go at all under one name to have quite a large sale when put on the market as another brand.

"A good name for a cigar is one that is short and catchy. It must sound nice, for a name that jars on the ear will hoodoo any cigar. We do a lot of studying when we are about to introduce a new low priced cigar to the public. At the factory a prize is usually offered for the best name, and there is much consideration given to the selection of a name. The smoker won't stand for a clumsy, unwieldy title, and we have to use judgment if we want to enjoy his patronage."

Ironwork In India.

India was the first country which turned iron into weapons. Persia borrowed the art from India. The Rigveda, which is the oldest record in the world, gives evidence of this; so do also the Astras and Sastras of the Dhanurveda, and during the early part of the Christian era the Indian blade was the most used throughout the eastern and western world. This art reached its greatest perfection in northern India, the Punjab, Nepaul, Rajputana, Gujarat and other provinces, where they still make beautiful arms, also in Hyderabad, where English art has not penetrated so deeply.

Trapped.

She—They used to say marriage was a lottery, but Uncle Sam doesn't seem to look at it that way.

He—Why?

She—He doesn't bar it from the mails.

Then there was absolutely nothing left for him but to propose.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

No Escape.

Mrs. Oldboy—Oh, you needn't talk, John. You were bound to have me. You can't say that I ever ran after you.

Oldboy—Very true, Mariah. And the trap never runs after the mouse, but it gathers him in all the same.—Baltimore American.

A NEW USE FOR MUTTON.

Why Certain Kentucky Women Eat Only That Kind of Meat.

"Chimney Bill" Smith, a quaint character in John Uri Lloyd's "Warwick of the Knobs," is responsible for the following story of why the women in one county of Kentucky eat mutton only. He tells it to the village circle, a represenaive body of citizens, which gathers in the grocery store of Mr. Cumback at early candlelight:

"Colonel Jargon, who died over on Blue Gum fork 'bout ten years ago, said thet when he served in the Mexican war fer about six months the soldiers didn't get nothin' to eat but sheep. Et war sheep fer breakfast, sheep fer dinner and sheep fer supper. When et war not lamb, et war sheep, and when et war not sheep et war lamb. The men didn't think much 'bout the grub. They were glad to git sheep. The weather war hot, and et war late before the frost came, and all this time the men were eatin' mutton. One hot night the company turned into their bunks as usual, and next mornin' the air war full of snow. When the men turned out, et war found thet every man's jaws war set tight. Not a feller could git his teeth apart. Et war a sudden attackt of a new complaint. The doctor hadn't never heard of sich a disease, and he had cotched et too. Long 'bout 9 o'clock the clouds broke, and the sun come out, and then the men's mouths begun to open. Et war a curious affliction. The next night another frost come, and the next mornin' the men hed the same trouble—their jaws were shet tight ag'in. The doctor gave it up as a new disease. He wrote a scientific paper for a medical journal and gave et a long Latin name, Mexicojawshet er somethin' like thet, an' fer writin' thet paper he got a promotion, and when the war war over he war made perfessor in one of the oldest colleges in America.

"But old 'Nigger Sam,' the butcher, laughed at the men and said the disease wouldn't hurt 'em, and as he war the only man free from the complaint he war watched to see ef he was usin' any nigger cure. Et war found that when he got out of his bunk in the mornin' he soaked his head in hot water the fust thing, and when the captain called him up to explain he gives the whole snap away. Et didn't make no difference while the weather was warm, but"— "Chimney Bill" stopped.

"Guess what caused the disease," he asked.

"The subject's too deep for me," answered the village clerk.

"Give it up, men?" "Chimney" appealed to the circle.

"Yes. What was the trouble?"

"The fact war the heads of them men hed got so full of mutton taller thet when thet cold spell struck the camp et sot into a solid cake, and thet cake of taller held their jaws shet. After thet when the air war frosty the cook war ordered to stay up all night and boil water so thet the next mornin' the sojers could thaw the taller in their heads without waiting for the sun to rise. The sojers kneeled down in a line, with their heads stuck out like turtles, and the cook went down the row, pourin' b'ilin' hot water on 'em as reg'lar as the sun rose."

"What are you givin' us?" asked an old farmer.

"God's truth, as sworn to by Colonel Jargon, who died on the Blue Gum fork 'bout ten years ago. When he come back from the war, he never give his wife no meat but mutton. The men 'bout diskivered the reason for his dietin' his ole woman, and that's why in thet Kaintuck county the women ain't none of 'em fed no kind of meat but mutton."

His Word Backed Up by His Looks.

This amusing story is told by the president of a New Bedford bank. One day he and other officers and directors were engaged in a business meeting, held in the directors' room of the bank, and as they believed themselves secure from intrusion they were much surprised to see a poor little waif enter the room, something which any man of business affairs would not dare to do under such conditions. The little girl, shabbily clothed and pinched looking, had all unconsciously entered on forbidden ground, but this she didn't realize and at once went to the men seated about the big table, offering them small cakes of soap for sale.

The first director whom she approached shook his head, impatient at the interruption of business, and said sharply, "I never use it." The tiny peddler, unabashed, went from man to man, all the others, out of pity for her wan little figure, buying of her. As she started to leave the room, after thanking each purchaser, the girl hesitated a moment in front of the director who never used soap, according to his own declaration, and, looking him over from head to foot, said disdainfully, "Well, yer look it!" And then she swept out like a duchess.—Boston Herald.

Sieges of Herat.

Herat has been besieged more times than any place in the world. If the sieges are accurately counted, the result is fifty-two. It was the capital of Timur, it was fought for by the Mohammedans, by the Persians, by the ameers of Kabul, and there was always an ameer of Herat anxious to regain his patrimony. The years when Herat has not seen fighting have been rare, and Herat is a very old town. During the last century it had been unsuccessfully besieged in 1837 and 1838 by the Persians and taken by them in 1858, regained by Dost Mohammed, ameer of Kabul, in 1863; lost by him to an ameer of Herat and regained by him in 1881, under the late ameer, Abdurrahman Khan.

Reckless.

Mr. Wayback—Some folks ain't got sense enough to come in when it rains. Did you see that long haired chap with his arms full of bundles?

Mrs. Wayback—No; who?

Mr. Wayback—Don't know, but he is down there at the old pond paintin' a picture of that tumbledown mill. He might know that mill wasn't built right or it wouldn't 'a' been allowed to go to rack and ruin. Now, I s'pose he'll go off an' put up one just like it an' lose every cent he's got.—New York Weekly.

Not Easily Learned.

Professor Goodart—These exercises should perfect you in the rudiments, at least.

Young Boxley—And what do you consider the best exercise of memory?

Professor Goodart—Remember the poor.—Philadelphia Press.

Whenever a man gets sick, his wife has a good time telling the neighbors how she made him stay in bed.—Atchison Globe.

Excesses in youth are drafts upon old age, payable about thirty years after date.—Chicago News.

THE ONION'S ODOR.

So Sulphur Is Due This Unpleasant Quality In the Bulb.

It is interesting to make inquiry into the cause of this unfortunate quality of the onion. It is simply due to the presence of some quantity of another mineral matter in the bulb, sulphur. It is this sulphur that gives the onion its germ killing property and makes the bulb so very useful as a medicinal agent at all times, but especially in the spring, which used to be and still is in many places the season for taking the brimstone and treacle in old fashioned houses before sulphur tablets came into vogue. Now, sulphur when united to hydrogen, one of the gases of water, forms sulphurated hydrogen and then becomes a foul smelling, well nigh fetid compound. The onion, being so juicy, has a very large percentage of water in its tissues, and this, combining with the sulphur, forms the strongly scented and offensive substance called sulphuret of allyle, which is found in all the alliums.

This sulphuret of allyle mingles more especially with the volatile or aromatic oil of the onion. It is identical with the malodorant principle found in asafetida, which is almost the symbol of all smells that are nasty.

The horseradish, so much liked with roast beef for its keen and biting property, and the ordinary mustard of our tables both owe their strongly stimulative properties to this same sulphuret of allyle, which gives them heat and acridity, but not an offensive smell, owing to the different arrangements of the atoms of their volatile oils.

This brings us to a most curious fact in nature that most strangely yet most certainly constructs all vegetable oils in exactly the same way—composes them all, whether they are the aromatic essences of cloves, oranges, lemons, cinnamon, etc., of exactly the same proportions, which are 88⅓ of carbon to 11⅔ of hydrogen—and obtains all the vast seeming diversities that our nostrils detect in their scent simply by a different arrangement of the atoms in each vegetable oil.—Rural Californian.

"THEATRICAL STEELYARDS."

Interesting Relics of David Garrick In the Harvard Library.

That the proverb, "There's nothing new under the sun," applies to the theater, like everything else, is shown by two old cartoons that form part of a collection of over 200 prints illustrating the life of the great English actor David Garrick which may be seen in the Harvard library. One of the cartoons is called "The Theatrical Steelyards of 1750" and signalizes the success of pantomime at Garrick's Drury Lane theater after an unsuccessful period of more seriously written plays—the never ending struggle, that is, between the "legitimate" drama, so called, and the theatrical performance frankly intended to kill time as amusingly as possible. The other reproaches Garrick's desertion of the "legitimate" for spectacular performances in which, even in the eighteenth century, strange as it may seem to those who imagine trick scenery and spectacular effects to be a production of modern times, costumes and stage carpentry were of more importance than dramatic art.

In "The Theatrical Steelyards," or balances, Garrick is depicted as weighing down his contemporary rivals, who are vainly striving to pull down one arm of the balance while Garrick sits triumphantly on the other, and Harlequin dances gleefully in the foreground. The artist is evidently in sympathy with the actor's success. In the other cartoon, however, the artist is in a different mood and represents the great actor as turning from the muses of Tragedy and Comedy to embrace the friendship of mechanics and costumers, one of whom bears the significant placard, "Processions Forever." Roscius, the great Roman actor, was the popular name for Garrick, and the cartoon is labeled:

Behold the Muses Roscius sue in vain.
Taylors and Carpenters usurp their reign.

The same picture, with the name of almost any modern actor substituted for Roscius, could be readily used to illustrate the ups and downs of modern stage history.

Disinfecting Rooms.

It is not sufficient in cleaning rooms that have been occupied by persons sick with contagious diseases to simply expose them to disinfecting vapors. The floors and woodwork should be thoroughly scoured with a disinfecting fluid, and the walls and ceiling should also be carefully cleaned. If the latter are covered with paper, nothing short of its removal will be effectual, as wall paper has unquestionably the power of absorbing contagious matters in a way that prevents the ordinary processes of disinfection reaching them. This is all the more imperative where there are several thicknesses of paper plastered on the walls, for then the deeper layers are beyond the possibility of being cleansed, and the fermentation and decomposition that is apt to take place in such quantities of paste in warm weather becomes an additional source of danger.

The Tertiary Epoch.

The so called mesozoic epoch was brought to a close by the cataclysm due to contraction and consequent crumbling of the earth's crust which upheaved the Rocky mountains and Andes on this hemisphere and the Alps, Pyrenees, Balkans and Himalayas on the other side of the world. Incidentally to this tremendous alteration in the face of the earth all the giant reptiles were wiped out of existence. This event opened what is called today the tertiary epoch. It is in the tertiary epoch that we live now. At the beginning of this epoch the only reptiles which survived were the snakes, lizards, turtles and crocodiles, all of them resembling closely those of their kind which exist today.

Care of the Hair.

To have and to preserve a healthy head of hair requires little more than washing, brushing and combing. As the hair is nourished from the roots attempts to restore it to healthfulness by pomades are useless. Wire brushes are rather rough on the hair. Preference should be given to those with moderately stiff, graduated bristles. Combs should be supple, with teeth of two sizes. Both brushes and combs should be kept scrupulously clean by a bath in soda water twice a week. The head should be shampooed once a month at least.

At Salta, in Argentina, a list of boys and girls who have failed to attend school regularly is published in the newspapers.

Ostrich feathers are an article of import from Argentine Republic to this country.

ADVICE ABOUT SHAVING.

A Dull Razor More Liable to Gash You Than a Sharp One.

"How long have you been shaving yourself?" asked a young man during lunchtime at one of the Herald square restaurants of his companion, whose face bore marks indicative of an encounter with an angry feline.

"One consecutive time, and I think it will be the last."

"You're too easily discouraged."

"Easily? Why, man, I must have shed about a quart of what they call ruby in prize ring parlance."

"Perhaps, but that was probably because your razor was dull."

"Dull, you say? Why, the thing found its way into my physiognomy with a readiness that was absolutely astonishing."

"Only imaginary. It may sound paradoxical, but you will cut yourself a dozen times with a dull razor to once with a sharp one, and then most likely that once will be due to a pimple or some other excrescence."

"Perhaps you'll elucidate the paradox for my benefit, then?"

"You see, it's this way. If a razor be sharp, it will cut right through the hair, while if it is dull it will catch and even in experienced hands will turn and enter the skin. As a matter of fact, a razor's edge, when the razor is held nearly flat, as it should be, never actually touches the skin. It is only when it turns in the hand of the one using it that it comes in contact with the face. Perhaps you didn't strop your razor the right way."

"Most likely not, though I worked at it hard enough."

"Doubtless, but in the wrong direction. You have probably seen pictures of a razor's edge highly magnified under the microscope. It had teeth like a saw, hadn't it, only more irregular? Well, it is these teeth that catch hold of the hair and cut it when the razor is in use. In order to do this, however, they must be properly set. When you attempt your next shave, just notice whether you give the razor a sliding motion forward—that is, from the heel to the tip or backward from the tip to the heel. In the former case the microscopic teeth should be set toward the tip and in the latter toward the heel, and to do this you must strop your razor in the direction opposite to that in which you shave."—New York Telegram.

CULINARY CAPERS.

Add a little sugar to milk to prevent it sticking to the vessel while boiling.

To keep cheese moist and prevent its molding wrap it in a cloth wet with cider vinegar.

When recooking cold potatoes, cut them in thin slices, dredge with seasoned flour and set in a little hot fat.

If corned beef is very red, which means it is very salt, put it to cook in cold water. This draws out a portion of the salt.

Two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and a teaspoonful of baking soda are equal to three teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

To make a boiled fowl look very white put it into a floured cloth and let it simmer very gently from an hour to an hour and a half in boiling water.

When cooking a small roast, first sear it all over on a hot spider. This will immediately drive in the meat juices, and less heat will be required in the oven.

If cod is boiled in salted water with a bouquet of vegetables, a slice of onion, a stalk of celery or a sprig of parsley and half a dozen peppercorns, its tastelessness will be replaced with a very agreeable flavor.

A Joke on Roosevelt.

When Theodore Roosevelt was governor of New York, one of his customs was to assemble the heads of state departments in the executive chamber once a week in a sort of a cabinet meeting for the purpose of discussing state department matters. At several of these meetings the civil service law came up for discussion, and on all such occasions the jokers would have not a little fun with the governor because of his views growing out of his previous connection with the national civil service commission.

One of the governor's last cabinet meetings was like "Hamlet" without Hamlet, Mr. Roosevelt being in the west. All the other state officers were present. Secretary of State McDonough in a dignified manner rose and offered the following, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, Governor Theodore Roosevelt has gone to Chicago, and

"Whereas, Oyster Bay has gone Democratic; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the civil service law be suspended for one year."—New York Times.

The Wolf In Disguise.

Once upon a time a wolf who was going after the farmer's chickens took the advice of a fox and disguised himself in sheep's clothing.

"For," said the fox, "if the dogs see you they will take you for a harmless lamb and let you pass."

When the disguised wolf was near the chicken house, he heard the dogs bark and saw them running toward him at the top of their speed.

"I am a fool," said the wolf, "for now the dogs think I am a lamb and have no fear of me. I will change my mind, get out of this incumbering clothing and make a winning fight."

But before he could get the garment off the dogs were upon him and took his life.

Moral.—It is easier to change your mind than your clothing.—New York Herald.

Two English Ads.

It is said that in the window of a country undertaker's shop is displayed a full sized coffin whereon is placed this notice: "Wanted—An adult assistant. Inquire within." The case finds a parallel in that of the picture shop, the window of which contained a picture of Cupid, to which the legend was attached: "Wanted—A respectable boy."—London Globe.

No Mixed Drinks.

"Did the prisoner indulge in objurgations?" asked the young attorney of the witness.

"No, sir," replied the latter. "I never knew him to take anything but whisky."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Domestic Observation.

Lou—I declare since I came back I'm quite another woman.

Biddy—Oh, won't your husband be pleased!—Chicago Journal.

Some men are considered narrow minded because they make a specialty of minding their own business.—Chicago News.

A NOVELIST DETECTIVE.

How Anthony Trollope Once Recovered a Stolen Letter.

Whether Dr. Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, was ever called upon to test his ingenuity upon a real case in accordance with the theories of the all penetrating Holmes is not known to the public.

Edgar Allan Poe, who invented Dupin, the precursor of Bucket, Le Coq, Holmes and all the great detectives of modern literature, was tested more than once upon real mysteries and showed himself as apt at unraveling them as his own clever hero. Indeed in one of his tales of mystery he purposely paralleled the circumstances of a case then agitating the public and baffling the police, and the solution which he offered in his fanciful version proved years after to be also that of the true tragedy.

Perhaps it is not surprising that the imagination and trained observation of the novelist should assist him in detective work if he is ever called upon to undertake it. Anthony Trollope, a novelist as far as possible removed from the school of sensational literature, once accomplished a quick capture in the line of his duties other than literary, for he was for many years an official in the service of the British postal department.

"He had visited the office of a certain postmaster in the southwest of Ireland in the usual course of his duties," his brother relates, "had taken stock of the man and had observed him during the interview carefully lock a large desk in the office. Two days afterward there came from headquarters an urgent inquiry about a lost letter, the contents of which were of considerable value. The information reached the surveyor late at night, and he at once put the matter into the hands of his subordinate.

"There was no conveyance to the place where my brother determined his first investigations should be made till the following morning, but it did not suit him to wait for that, so he hired a horse and, riding hard, knocked up the postmaster whom he had interviewed two days before in the small hours. Possibly the demeanor of the man in some degree influenced his further proceedings. Be that as it may, he walked straight into the office and said:

"'Open that desk!'

"The key, he was told, had been lost for some time past. Without another word he smashed the desk with one kick and there found the stolen letter!"—Youth's Companion.

POULTRY POINTERS.

The more inactive the fowl the less corn it needs.

Fowls that are not closely related make the best breeders.

Birds with small combs and plenty of feathers endure cold best.

Eggs are fertile after the hens have been mated about ten days.

Darkening the nests will sometimes keep the hens from eating eggs.

Paralysis in chickens is usually due to overfeeding and lack of exercise.

Should disease of any kind appear always provide a dry, warm place.

Feeding regularly and liberally is absolutely necessary for the well being of fowls.

Have the perches far enough away from the doors and windows to avoid drafts.

When insect powder is used for vermin, it should be well dusted in among the feathers.

A bird may be made to look plump by dipping it for ten seconds in boiling water and then holding it in cold water until chilled.

In yards where fowls have no run and where the soil is compact a failure to provide gravel will cause indigestion and bowel troubles. Sand is not a good substitute. They require sharp grit.

To keep down lice oil the roosts and their supports every two or three weeks with kerosene or carbolic acid. Sprinkle sulphur, tobacco or insect powder liberally in the nests and remove the droppings regularly.

A Plant That Never Goes to Seed.

A peculiarity of the sisal plant is that it seldom or never sets a seed. The flowers fall, carrying the ovary with them; then on the ends of the branches young plants develop, so that the pole presents a rather odd appearance with the small plants growing out in the places usually occupied by the flowers. When these young plants have attained a height of from three to four inches, they fall to the ground and take root. The old plants also reproduce themselves by means of suckers, and hence, when old and neglected, are often seen surrounded by numerous smaller ones, as in the common houseleek (sempervivum).

Dog Sacrifices.

Numerous accounts have been given, both in ancient and modern times, of the sacrificing of dogs for religious purposes. They were immolated at certain periods by the Greeks and Romans to almost all their deities, particularly to Mars, Pluto, Minerva and Proserpine; also they were offered to the moon, because the dog by his barking disturbs all charms and spells and frightens away specters and apparitions.

Economy.

Mr. Newcomb (examining the grocery bill, one item of which was tea, $10, reprovingly)—My dear, we can never use so much tea before it spoils.

Mrs. Newcomb—I know it, but you haven't seen the dear little china plate I got for buying so much. It's worth at least $1, and the tea we don't use we can throw away.—Judge.

The Other Side.

"Ah, yes!" exclaimed the sentimental youth. "Woman is truly like ivy on the ruined wall. The more dilapidated you become the more she clings to you."

"And ivy is like woman," snarled the old bachelor. "The more she clings to you the more dilapidated you become."—Philadelphia Press.

Unsophisticated.

Jack—That little girl I'm in love with now is a perfect little wild flower, fresh as a daisy. Why, she's never even been waltzed with.

George—Well, well!

Jack—That's true; never been anything but engaged a few times.—New York Weekly.

All the good fruits of human nature come, I am persuaded, directly or indirectly from suffering, with sunbursts of happiness to ripen them.—Mrs. Crawford in London Truth.

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EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48, a. m., 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m., 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39, a. m., 12:54, 5:33, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20, p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:48, a.m., 5:02, p. m

Epping—9:22, a. m., 12:00, m., 5:15, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:17, 5:55, p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01 a. m., 12:29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

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York Harbor & Beach R. R.

Leave Portsmouth—8:40, 10:50, a. m., 2:50, 5:50, p. m.

Leave York Beach—6:25, 10:00, a. m., 1:30, 4:05, p. m.

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Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, *7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10.30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, *10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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UNHEALTHY NERVES.

Reasons Why They Are Benefited by Drinking Water.

A well known nerve specialist has said that "all neurasthenics—that is, people with unhealthy nerves—have desiccated nerves and suffer from an insufficiency of fluid in the tissues of the body." It is probable that we all in more or less degree, even when not conscious of any definite symptoms, are suffering in some part of our system for the lack of enough fluid and especially of enough pure cool water.

We know that so nicely is the human body adjusted and adapted to its uses that one part cannot suffer without all suffering. If the nerves are desiccated or dried through lack of fluid, then it is certain that other tissues are also suffering from the same lack and that the wheels of the wonderful machinery are being clogged by reason of waste matter which is not washed away.

We see by this that water does for us a threefold service. It feeds, it washes, and it carries away the cinders of the body furnace, and through the want of it we are exposed to many and great dangers. The tissues become too dry, the blood is thick and its flow sluggish, and the retained waste of the body sets up a condition which the doctors call "autointoxication," or self poisoning. This condition may give rise to almost any known symptoms from a pimple to heart failure and is really responsible for most of the semi-invalids with whom the world is largely peopled.

To obtain the best results from water drinking certain rules should be observed. People do not all need the same amount, and it may take a little experimenting to find out just how much should be taken in individual cases. It has been stated by some physicians that five or six pints should be taken during the twenty-four hours. Of this only a moderate quantity should be taken with the meals. It is a mistake to take no water with a meal, but it is perhaps a greater mistake to wash food down with water, especially with ice water.

The best time for water drinking is at night and early in the morning. It is well to form the habit of slowly sipping during the bath and while dressing two or three glasses of cool, not ice cold, water. Two or three more may be sipped at bedtime and again two or three glasses an hour or two before luncheon and before dinner.

In a very short time the value of this habit will become apparent in the resultant general improvement in digestion, temper and appearance.—Youth's Companion.

WAVES OF WATER.

The river Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

The Amazon is 3,944 miles in length, rising within seventy miles of the Pacific ocean and flowing clear across the continent.

The Amur, the great stream of China and Siberia, is 1,500 miles in length, but for nearly nine months in the year is icebound.

The Pacific ocean covers 40½ per cent of the water surface of the globe, the Atlantic 21 per cent and the Antarctic 19 per cent.

The water of the larger Norwegian fiords, or rock bays, though in direct communication with the sea, are so saltless as to be drinkable.

The Detroit river is the outlet of the greatest bodies of water in the world, aggregating 82,000 square miles of lake surface, which in turn drain 125,000 square miles of land.

The river Platte during the summer is dry along the greater portion of its course. The water runs underground, only an occasional pool appearing on the surface. By digging almost anywhere in its course a supply of fresh, cool water may be obtained.

She Didn't Move.

The recent efforts to cause a young woman to vacate her apartments in a modish uptown hotel recall those tried not long ago with a beautiful singer who has for several years lived in a flathouse near the park.

The proprietor decided for several general and no specific reasons to rent the apartment to somebody else. So his agent informed her that in the new scale of rents adopted for the building her rooms would in the future cost just exactly twice as much as she had been paying.

This was a little bit heroic, and the agent awaited the result with some uncertainty.

"I was of course surprised to receive your letter," she wrote him, "and of course not delighted. But I am so well pleased with the apartment that I had already arranged to stay here. So will you please send me a lease for three years at the new rental? It is high, but I would rather pay it than move."

Since that time the tenant has not been disturbed, although she did not get a lease for three years. One was the agent's limit.—New York Sun.

The Invention of the Panorama.

The panorama was invented by a Scotchman named Robert Barker, who obtained a license in London in 1787 and erected a rotunda on Leicester square. He was associated with Robert Fulton, the practical inventor of the steamboat, who introduced panoramas into Paris in 1796, but resigned in favor of Thayer perhaps in order to give his attention to the application of steam to boats. Thayer raised a rotunda on the Boulevard Montmartre, whence comes the name of the Passage des Panoramas. Bonaparte caused plans to be drawn up for eight panoramas in which his conquests were to be shown to the Parisians, whom he always tried to impress with the magnitude of the achievements in order to keep them faithful to his star. But these projects were never realized.

His Clever Scheme.

It was just a lesson in table manners.

The best piece of toast was about half way down the pile, and he started to take it.

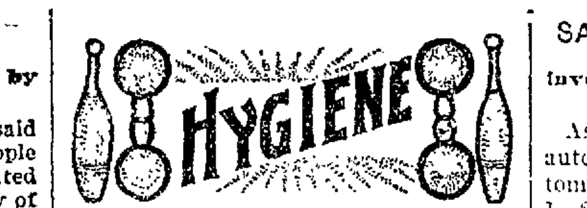
"Willie," said his mother, "you shouldn't do that. Take the top piece always."

He made a hasty mental calculation.

"All right," he returned. "Pass it to the others first."—Chicago Post.

The Parrot.

With the ancients the parrot was not a bird to be revered, so far as can be learned. It is not depicted on any of the sacred scenes in stone that tell the strange stories of the religions of the nations of old, nor has it ever been found mummified in the tombs of Egypt. Most likely the ancients thought it an uncanny bird and also a dangerous one, with its capabilities of repeating what it heard.



Most persons consume more food than is required for the two great purposes subserved by it. These are, first, the repair of such bodily substance as may demand renewal, and, second, providing us with "energy," which is simply the power of doing work.

A man in this sense really resembles a locomotive. He has to make good the wear and tear of his machinery, and he has to supply coal and water in the shape of certain food elements in order to develop energy.

The argument of the physiologist is that many persons consume food far in excess of their actual needs. Naturally this accounts for many cases of obesity. If a man of forty-five or fifty will persist in taking as much nutriment as he did when he was thirty years old, he will probably pay for his excess in laying on a good deal of fat. This is especially likely to happen if he limits his exercise.

Whistling For Health.

Whistling as a health exercise is now advocated by German and Swedish professors of physical training. They say that great benefit results from a conscientious practice of the simple art. But they require a systematic and constant effort on the part of the beneficiary.

Drill schools have been formed where one of the chief exercises consists in lying flat, back downward, on a table and simply breathing and expelling air from the lungs with regularity and vigor.

As a method of prolonging life and strengthening the human frame against sickness whistling is said to be beyond compare. Development of chest and neck muscles is one of the special advantages claimed for the exercise. Long, deep breathing is an essential for a good whistler, as it is not possible to draw in the breath except during the intervals of the sound production.

Fruits For Thirst.

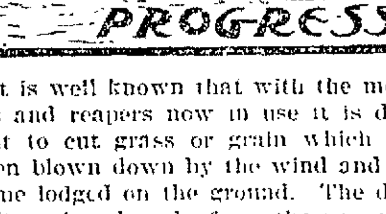
Chemical analysis would assign practically no nutritive value to the juicy fruits, for they consist of little more than a cellulose envelope containing a solution of sugar. The amount of water in fruit is considerable. In watermelons it is no less than 95 per cent, in grapes 80 per cent, in oranges 86 per cent, in lemons 90 per cent, in pears 84 per cent, in plums 80 per cent, in nectarines 83 per cent and in strawberries 90 per cent, not a fruit in the whole category containing less than 80 per cent. The irresistible conclusion, considering these facts, is that fruit plays an important role in the diet as a thirst quencher.

Coal Mining In Italy.

The official statistics which have just been issued by the Italian ministry of agriculture and commerce show that in 1899 there were 30 coal mines in operation, while in 1900 there were 44, and the production in the latter year, both as regards tonnage and value, was the highest yet recorded in the Italian statistics. The output was 479,896 tons, valued at 3,512,355 francs, being an increase over the returns of 1899 in quantity of 91,000 tons and in value of 783,136 francs.

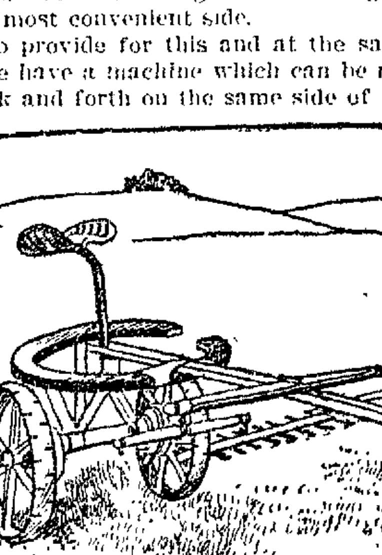
Copper Precipitation.

In an interesting article upon copper precipitation from the water drawn out of the famous mines of the Butte region of Montana Mining and Metallurgy of New York says that $4,000,000 is annually extracted from the mine water by means of precipitation.



It is well known that with the mowers and reapers now in use it is difficult to cut grass or grain which has been blown down by the wind and become lodged on the ground. The difficulty arises largely from the necessity of having to cut around the piece on all sides instead of doing all the cutting on the most convenient side.

To provide for this and at the same time have a machine which can be run back and forth on the same side of the



REVERSIBLE MOWER.

field Niles S. Hindbjorgen of Hendricks, Minn., has designed a reversible mower, says the Philadelphia Times.

The tongue of the machine is pivoted at the center and by pulling a lever the pin which locks the tongue to the curved frame is drawn and the team may be swung around to pull the mower in the opposite direction. The cutter bar has a double set of knives, and the running gear works as well in one direction as the other.

The mower is also designed for use in large fields, where it is not desirable to cut clear around the field on account of its size.

SAFETY STOP FOR AUTOS.

Inventor Hopes to Prevent Machines From Running Away.

As accidents arising from a runaway automobile are not uncommon, an automatic appliance invented by Arthur L. Stevens of New York city for their prevention is of considerable importance. It consists, says the Philadelphia Times, in an arrangement by which in case the occupant is thrown out the power is immediately shut off and which can also be used as an auxiliary means of stopping the carriage when the ordinary controlling gear becomes disarranged.

In an electric vehicle the wires leading from the battery to the motor are

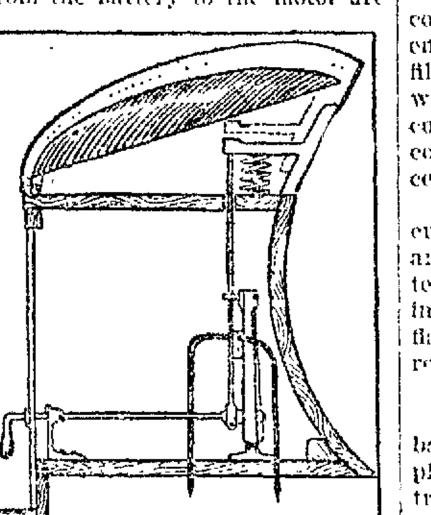


DIAGRAM SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF SAFETY STOP.

conveyed through an automatic switch situated under the seat occupied by the driver. The switch remains inoperative while the driver is seated, but opens the instant he rises. To accomplish this the seat is hinged at the front and provided with a spring at the rear, and to its under surface there is attached a rod which runs to and operates the switch, so that when the driver rises the power is at once automatically interrupted. In a gasoline or steam carriage the rod can be connected with a valve and thus shut off the power supply.

New Way to Use Sun's Heat.

Knut C. Wideen of New York has devised a new method of collecting and utilizing the heat of the sun which he proposes to employ for melting metal, and refractory ores. His apparatus consists simply of a large concave mirror composed of a great many small mirrors, all of the latter being so arranged as to reflect and concentrate the solar rays upon a second mirror opposite. This second glass returns the rays and focuses them upon a spot in the center of the first group of mirrors, where is located a smelting furnace. The heat thus produced is so high that iron or gold or silver soon becomes molten.

Plays With Fire and Gasoline.

The deadly gasoline explosion is a thing of the past if the invention of Alfred Tanzer of Cleveland will do all that he claims for it. By adding two small appliances to a can, stove or any receptacle containing gasoline or any other liquid dangerous because of its explosive gases Mr. Tanzer guarantees to make the whole as harmless as a pail of water. The invention is in two parts. It appears to consist of two hollow brass fittings attached to the top and to the muzzle of the can. The device, which is still kept a secret, is concealed within the tubes.

Sulphuric Acid For Snake Bites.

Those who fear snakes or live where snakes are found will find comfort in the assurance of Dr. John H. Henry of Montgomery that sulphuric acid is a specific. Dr. Henry says, "The poison of animals and snakes is intensely alkaline, and sulphuric acid taken internally and injected hypodermically, diluted or pure, in the fang puncture immediately kills the poison. This discovery was made by a gentleman who says he has been bitten by snakes and insects over a hundred times."

A Tricycle Street Sweeper.

A Boston man, Andrew J. Reynolds, has invented a street sweeper which is decidedly interesting. It is a tricycle, ridden by a man in ordinary fashion, and carries at its rear end a box to hold the sweepings. As the machine progresses a large toothed wheel inside of the box engages a smaller wheel that causes a cylindrical brush to revolve, and the debris loads itself automatically into the receptacle provided. The tricycle may be run by footpower or by motor if desired.

Rubies.

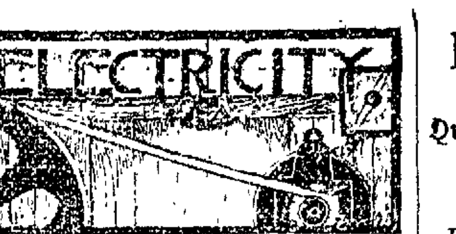
The journal Le Diamant says there are three varieties of ruby—oriental, Siamese and the spinel. The first is the most beautiful of all colored gems. They are becoming more and more rare and, weight for weight, are valued ten to twenty fold the price of diamonds. The best come from Ceylon, India and China. The Siamese rubies are very dark red; the spinel is less richly colored. The largest ruby known is one of the crown jewels of Russia.

Atmosphere of Planet Jupiter.

Mr. Percival Lowell, director of the Flagstaff observatory in Arizona, has recently published a determination of the refraction of the atmosphere of the planet Jupiter obtained from occultations of the satellites. The resulting value is eight minutes of arc for the exterior layers of the atmosphere. It also follows from the observation that the atmosphere is of great depth.

The Height of Waves.

At the Glasgow meeting of the British Association For the Advancement of Science Mr. Vaughan Cornish read a paper on the size of waves at sea. He gave the following table as the average of the heights of a number of successive waves: Hurricane, 28.54 feet; strong gale, 20.64 feet; gale, 15.42 feet; strong breeze, 10.83 feet.



Dr. A. Phillips of California, who has invented an electric bathrobe, claims that it is more efficacious than either the Turkish or Russian bath and that the electric current which passes through the body not only imparts a healthy glow to the skin, but cleanses the pores more thoroughly. The bather, he says, is strengthened.

The bathrobe consists of a heavy corded quilt six feet long and wide enough to enwrap the bather. This is filled with 300 feet of German silver wire, which is attached to a coil in a controller. The controller in turn is connected with an ordinary incandescent light.

When a switch is turned, the electric current passes through the blanket, and the latter is heated to a certain temperature. The bather, who is placed in a lying position, is wrapped also in flannel blankets. Profuse perspiration results from the high temperature.

Towing by Electricity.

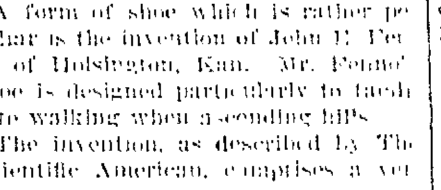
Towing by electricity along the river banks in England is quite a novel application of electric power. No electrical apperatus whatever will be used on the barge itself, which is to be connected by rope with an electrically propelled vehicle on the path working on the overhead trolley system, somewhat like the system recently put in operation on one of the Belgian canals.

Increased Use of Telephones.

The increased use of telephones in our large cities is worthy of note. San Francisco now has one telephone for every sixteen inhabitants, Boston one for every twenty four, Cleveland one for every twenty six, Detroit one for every twenty-eight, Cincinnati and Pittsburg one for every thirty five, New York one for every forty eight, Chicago one for every sixty-one and Philadelphia one for every ninety-six.

Electricity In Siam.

Bangkok, Siam, has now an electric light plant and a tramway six miles long and is laying a second line of equal length. The service is fairly good. The telephone system, however, is said to be decidedly bad. It is owned by the government, and there are some 200 instruments of German make.



A form of shoe which is rather peculiar is the invention of John E. Fenno of Holsington, Kan. Mr. Fenno's shoe is designed particularly to facilitate walking when ascending hills.

The invention, as described by The Scientific American, comprises a vertically extensible heel portion arranged to elevate the heel so that the sole of the foot will be in a horizontal position in advancing up hill.

SHOE WITH HILL CLIMBING ATTACHMENT.

The inventor believes that hill climbing by means of his invention will be a far easier matter than formerly since a more erect and comfortable attitude will be preserved with less fatigue.

The Kress Airship.

The airship upon which Herr Kress has been working for the past twenty five years was recently tested at Tullerbacher, lower Austria. The idea which the inventor has been trying to evolve is that of a machine to be run upon water until it developed a certain speed, which, when attained, would raise it into the air. This speed was fixed at thirty-five feet a second. In the trial the speed was reached, and the airship rose in the air, but when only a few feet from the surface of the water it was struck by a terrific squall, which turned it over, and it went to the bottom of the lake. Herr Kress had a life belt and so escaped drowning.

Lead Enamel on Iron.

A new and successful process for applying a coating of lead enamel to iron surfaces by mechanical means, invented by M. A. Dormoy, was recently described in La Nature. The articles to be coated, after being heated to redness, are placed in a double hermetically sealed chamber with glazed sides. Each half of the chamber can be worked alternately, and the surplus enamel powder, dusted over the metal by means of a sieve, is removed from the chamber by the draft from a high chimney.

Briquettes From Garbage.

One problem which municipal authorities of all countries have been seeking to solve is how to best dispose of the city's garbage. A process has been discovered in France by which garbage is converted into briquettes. It consists of mincing the refuse from abattoirs, fish markets, etc., straw, paper and the like, and adding tar and naphthalene. The whole mass is then mixed in a kneading apparatus, dried and pressed into briquettes.

IN HUB MARKETS

Quotations on the Leading Products In Demand.

Boston, Nov. 26.—Butter is steady, with little change in the market. Extra creamry, small pkgs, 24½@25c; western, 23½c; eastern 23½c; dairies 19@21c; firsts, 19½@22c; ladles, 15@18c; jobbing, ½c to 1c more.

Cheese is well held, with the demand fair. Prices are generally steady. Round lots, new, 10½@11¼c; sage, 11½@11½c; jobbing, ½c to 1c higher.

Eggs are fairly sustained, though New York lost a cent. Here quotations are unchanged at: Storage, 18@19c; fresh western, 22@25c; choice Michigan, 25@30c; eastern, 25@30c; nearby and fancy, 32@38c and up; jobbing, 1c to 1½c higher.

Beans are still in only moderate receipt of the new crop, with the market steady.

Apples continue firm, with arrivals of good well taken care of. The markets abroad are firm, and lots are taken freely about as fast as they arrive. Quotations are firm, with many choice lots bringing even more. Fancy Baldwins and greenings, $3.50@4; ordinary to good, $2.50@3.25; gravensteins, $2.50@4.25, western Ben Davis, $3@3.50; snows, $2.50@3.50; pound sweets, $3.50@4; Tolman sweets, $3@3.50; No 2 all grades, $2@2.50; mixed lots, $2.25@3; very choice and jobbing lots, 50c@$1 more.

Pears are in small supply and firm in cold storage. They are taken out almost every day and sold at $2.25@2.75 per bx, as to variety and quality. Some seckels, from cold storage, were sold at $2.50.

Cranberries are in good supply and the quality is particularly fine. They sell well and bring good prices from $5.50@8 per bl, and $1.50@2.50 per crate, for wholesale and jobbing.

Quinces are about out of market and sell at $1.50@2 per bu, with small pkgs all the way from 50c to $1.

Potatoes are very firm, and prices were considerably advanced. Sweet potatoes are also firmer. Houlton green mountains, 85@88c; Hebrons, 85@88c; rose, 75@80c; Dakota reds, 75@80c; Chenangoes, 75c; western Hebrons and green mountains 75@80; Virginia sweet, $2.25@2.50 per bbl; Jersey double head $2.75@3.

Onions are scarce and very high. They are quoted at $4@4.50 per bl for native and at $1.75@2.25 per bu. Spanish are quoted at $1.50 for small crts, with large crts at $3.25.

Celery is in good supply, with little change in price. Pasquale, $1@1.25 per doz; Boston market, $1.25@1.50; white, 50@60c. Spinach is quoted at 15c per bu. Cauliflowers sell at $1@2 per doz, as to quality. Radishes are higher at 50c@$1.25 per bx; lettuce, 50@75c per bx of three doz. Beet greens sell at 50c per bu.

Squashes are remarkably high and have made a further advance of 50c@$1 per ton including all kinds. They have to be jobbed at $2.75@$3.25 per 100 lbs. Pumpkins are sold at 50@75c per bbl. Tomatoes are scarce and bring 25c per lb for hothouse. Cucumbers are higher at $4@7 per 100, with seconds a half price.

Cabbage are held at $3@5 per 100; yellow turnips, 75@90c per bbl for St. Andrews and Canadian; white French, $1 per bbl; globe white and white flat, 40c per bu. Beets jobbed at 50@60c per bu; carrots 40c; parsnips, 50@60c. Mint sells at 40c per doz; cress, 40c; parsley, 50c per bu.

Southern string beans are scarce and bring $6 per basket or crate for either wax or green.

Pork and lard are not changed from the stronger prices.

Beef is short steady, with the market fairly sold up. The best beef is scarce and very firm, but the supply of medium and light is very full, with the market easy.

The mutton market is dull, with too great a supply for Thanksgiving. The receipts, particularly of lambs, have been large of late, while the demand has been hardly up to the usual volume, owing to a full supply of poultry. The market is easy, with veals fairly steady. Lambs, 5½@8c; fancy and Brightons, 7@8½c; yearlings, 5@6c; muttons, 4@6c; fancy, 6½c; veals, 8@10c; fancy and Brightons, 10½@11c.

Thanksgiving turkeys are pretty high. Other poultry is dull and rather easy. Choice north ern young turkeys, 18@19c; good northern, 15@17c; western, 12@16c; iced, 10@11c; fresh native chickens 13@17c; western, 9@12c; fresh fowls, 10@11c; iced fowls, 9@10c; iced chickens, 10@11½c; live fowls, 8@9½c; live chickens, 8½@10c; green ducks, 13@15c.

Game is in small supply. A few quail from the west are selling at about $1.25 per doz at retail. Grouse are very scarce and retail at $2.25@2.30 per pair. Rabbits sell at wholesale at about 25c per pair, with only a few vet on hand. Jack rabbits sell at 50c per pair at wholesale. Venison is rather scarce, as a whole though deer have been coming in rather more freely since the snow in Maine. Whole deer sell at 12@15c; saddles, 16@18c; moose, whole, 6@8c; saddles, 14@16c.

Hay is firm, with prices strong. Straw is thoroughly sustained. Millfeed is very firm at the recent advance. Prices on millfeed are unusually high, following the high position of corn, for which they are substituted as feed. The mills have no trouble in disposing of all the feed they can make, even at the very high prices. Hay, $12@18.50; fancy and jobbing, $18.50@19; rye straw, $16@17.50; oat straw, $11@12.

The meal markets are very strong, by reason of the strong position of corn and oats. A great scarcity of milling oats is still reported. Rye and rye flour are firm at rather higher prices.

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SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

now, as we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to $5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our prices for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS!

NO DUST — NO NOISE

111 Market St. — Telephone 2-4.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872.

C. E. BOYNTON,

BOTTLERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Crock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all order promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton

16 Bow Street Portsmouth

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR

AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf.

Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Hani successor to S. S. Fletcher 6 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1901.

CITY BRIEFS.

A holiday tomorrow.

Who repairs your shoes? John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The funeral of Hon. J. T. Davidson takes place in York today.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

There will be a special meeting of the board of instruction this evening.

Scrofula, with its swollen glands, running sores, inflamed eyelids, cutaneous eruptions, yields to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It would have been a bad night for a fire to have started in the center of the city.

"I suffered for months from sore throat. Eclectric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Gist, Hawesville, Ky.

The fifth annual concert and ball of the veteran firemen takes place this evening.

The thermometer at Grace's drug store registered 20 degrees above at 8 o'clock this morning.

The northwest wind has made considerable difference in the height of the tides. They are again almost normal.

Music Lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinewald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

Builds up the system: puts pure rich blood in the veins, makes men and women strong and healthy. Burdock Blood Bitters. At any drug store.

The clouds passed over to the east on Tuesday morning and the night developed into one of loveliness. The air was clear and invigorating and the moon but little dimmed from its fullness of the night before was brilliant and cheerful in appearance.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

Two strokes on the fire alarm a few minutes after one o'clock this afternoon while the wind was howling, made people jump. There was no alarm and the strokes were probably caused by crossed wires.

CLEARING UP DEBRIS.

The selectmen of York have a force of men at work clearing up the road after the storm. The Long Sands road was covered with stones and some very large boulders, while not a few large logs were hurled up on the road and in some cases beyond it. The damage to the electric road tracks was repaired so that a car can run over the road, but it will require considerable filling in before the road is in permanent repair. The storm, according to the old inhabitants, was the worst for many years, and brought the highest tide for at least ten years.

FR. O'CALLAGHAN HERE.

The Very Reverend Eugene M. O'Callaghan of Concord, formerly pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, came here today for a brief visit. It is needless to say that the Rev. Fr. was very frequently interrupted on the street by the hearty greetings of his former parishioners.

DR. POTTER AGAIN?

Dr. Frederick E. Potter is again mentioned as a possible candidate for governor on the democratic ticket. The mention has been made in Concord.

MOTHER AND CHILD

Let the mother take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil for the two; it is almost never superfluous.

One can eat for two; but nourishing two is a different thing; it implies a degree of interior strength not often found in woman of either extreme.

Luxurious people are not very strong by habit, and overworked people are weak from exhaustion in some of their functions. Between the two is the happy mean; but how many women have plenty of life for two?

The emulsion is almost never superfluous.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

BRIGAND'S THREAT DOUBTED.

Sofia Does Not Believe the Report That They Will Kill Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka.

New York Nov. 27.—The special corespondent of the World in Sofia, Bulgaria, commenting upon the report that the brigands have sent a message to American Diplomatic Agent Dickinson, that unless he accedes by Jan. 1 to their original demand for 25,000 Turkish lira or pounds ($110,000) ransom they will kill both their captives, Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka, says:

"This report comes in private advices from Dubnitza, the Bulgarian frontier town, which is the present headquarters of some of the secret agents through which Mr. Dickinson has been in communication with the brigands.

The message is said to be the robbers' answer to the ultimatum reported to have been sent to them by Mr. Dickinson (but which he denied), offering as ransom 12,000 Turkish lira or pounds ($52,0000) and no more, and giving them until next Saturday to accept that sum, after which time that all previous offers would be withdrawn.

Mr. Dickinson, who was the United States consul-general at Constantinople when he was appointed diplomatic agent at Sofia, went to Constantinople immediately after the report became current that he had sent an ultimatum, and he is still there.

The report that the brigands will kill their prisoners is not believed in Sofia.

SCOTT—KEEFE.

Morning Wedding of a Well-Known Couple at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

One of the prettiest of the November weddings tok place at the Church of the Imaculate Conception at eight o'clock this morning, the parties united in marriage being Miss Nora Teresa Keefe, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Patrick Keefe of No. 93 Islington street, and Mr. George Patrick Scott, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Scott and a brewer at the Portsmouth Brewing company. The church was almost crowded with the many friends of the young couple. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnegan, P. R., performed the nuptial mass.

The dress of the bride was a handsome white nun's veiling, finely tucked with silk applique trimming. She wore a veil and carried a bouquet of brides' roses. The maid of honor was Miss Bessie Agnes Keefe, sister of the bride. She wore a nile green silk muslin, with trimmings of applique and white satin. Her picture hat was of black velvet, with plume and she carried a bouquet of tea roses.

The best man was Mark Scott, brother of the groom. The young gentlemen who acted as ushers were William C. Keefe, Victor J. Murphy and Henry Quinlan of this city and Mr. Griffin of Manchester, a college friend of Mr Scott.

A wedding reception was held at the home of the bride. The congratulations were hearty and sincere. A magnificent wedding lunch was served.

At eleven o'clock Mr. and Mrs Scott left for a wedding trip to New York, the bride being attired in a traveling dress of brown cashmere, with hat to match. They will be gone about a week and on their return will establish their home, beautifully furnished, on Lincoln avenue.

The gifts they received were numerous and valuable. If their new relationship is as happy and beneficial as their friends are hopeful, it will be almost ideal and prolonged.

THANKSGIVING DAY GAME.

The Maplewood A. C. football team has for opponents the Exeter A. C. football team at Maplewood park on Thanksgiving day, and no doubt a large crowd will attend, as it is the last game of the season. The management of the Maplewoods has made arrangements with the police so that the crowd will be kept off the field, and every one who atends will have a clear view of the entire game.

Game called at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen 25 cents, ladies free.

The teams will line up in the following order:

Maplewood	Exeter
Gibbetts re	le Lawrence
Shaw rt	lt Whitley
Winn rg	lg Smith
H Clark c	c Hooper
Wrein lg	rg English
Lytle lt	rt Damsel
C. Clark le	re McGraw
Cook qb	qb Tewhill
McCarty qb	
Lane rhb	lhb DeMeritt
Morrissey rhb	
Tilley lhb	rhb Burnham
Frizzell lhb	
MacDougal fb	fb Stackpole
Whitehouse fb	

The real blustering part of the winter has arrived and the cold wind is very penetrating.

HAMPTON RIVER BRIDGE.

The Work Progressing Well—Details of the Construction—One of the Longest in New England.

The work is progressing well. On the Seabrook side ninety-six bents (960 piles) have been driven and capped; the stringers have been put on to within a short distance of the last bent, and the planking laid to within a hundred feet. Practically one thousand feet of the bridge has been completed on the Seabrook side.

On the Hampton side 186 bents (1860 piles) have been driven and planked, with the exception of the 30-foot draw, making the length on the Hampton side completed, 1732 feet. The bridge is to be 4930 feet long and 36 feet wide, making 2000 feet yet to be built. The bridge was begun in May. The work has gone on every day that was suitable. The workmen have been able to average six days every week.

The contract price is $87,000. The contractors are Cole, Charles & Rugg'es of Oliver street, Boston. The bridge will be one of the longest in New England. The material used in the construction is of the best and the past experience of the builders insures a first-class piece of work. The bridge is being built for the Massachusetts construction company, Wallace D. Lovell, president. Thirty experienced bridge builders are at work. William Wilson is foreman on the Seabrook side, and Angus McDonald on the Hampton side.

Sunday's storm brought the highest tide and the heaviest sea since the bridge was begun, but no damage was done. The bridge is on the level with the piazza platform on Hampton Casino.

Last Wednesday William Nosewerthy, one of the bridge workmen, met with a serious mishap. He was trimming a pile with a broad axe, when the axe glanced and cut a gash in the top of his foot two and a half inches long. He was taken to Dr. Coleord's and four stitches were taken.—Newburyport News.

NO NEED OF REVISION.

Senator Fairbanks Talks of the Possibility of the Tariff Being Taken Up For Changes.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—"I do not believe there is any urgent need for any radical revision of the tariff," said Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who, as in former political campaigns, has made many speeches in Ohio and elsewhere during the past summer and autumn, and who is in touch with popular sentiment more, perhaps, than most of his associates in the senate.

"The Dingley law is accomplishing almost marvelous resutle. Any changes or modifications that might be thought necessary to conform to changed conditions should not be attempted except after the most careful deliberation. Tariff changes are always liable to disturb business, and should not be entered upon unless the benefits therefrom are most apparent."

"You favor the reciprocity treaties now pending?" the senator was asked. "I believe that congress should give to the pending reciprocity treaties," he replied, "early consideration, and approve or reject them. Reciprocity is one of the cardinal doctrines of the republican party, but the reciprocity which we favor is not that which is intended to undermine and overthrow the protection principle."

The Law

Of health has no uniformed guardians of its peace. If it had there would be arrests innumerable in every restaurant every day of the year. Both in the quantity and quality of the food they eat and in the manner of its consumption men and women sin each day against the laws of health. Those who will not heed Nature's warnings cannot escape her punishments, and dyspepsia or stomach "trouble" is the invariable penalty of careless eating.

There is no other medicine for diseases of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition which can compare with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures these diseases perfectly and permanently, and enables the building up of the whole body into vigorous health.

"I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., of Taylorstown, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine how it had cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. I am glad I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

PERSONALS.

Thomas Mulcahey is seriously ill at his home on Deer street.

J. Horace Gray is enjoying a five days' vacation from his duties at the navy yard.

Miss Marion Wendell of Pleasant street has returned from a week's visit to Boston.

Misses Alice M. Craig and Carrie Craig have gone to Boston to spend Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Allen of Winchester, Mass., are passing a few days in this city.

Herbert Fons of Cincinnati, Ohio, has arrived for a month's visit with relatives in Rye.

Miss Blanche Lamprey has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Simpson of Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. James W. White from Fort Foster is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph Amazeen in this city.

Edwin B. Prime, Esq., has been appointed trustee in bankruptcy of Charles N. Currier, who recently failed.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Coleman will be celebrated on Thanksgiving evening at their residence.

William C Ham, Esq., of the Boston custom house, is to pass Thanksgiving with relatives on Maplewood avenue.

Lewis E. Marden of Portland, formerly of this city, is the guest of his mother, Capt. Frank E. H. Marden of South street.

Miss Annie Gerry of Kittey leaves today for Somerville, Mass., where she will pass the winter with her sister, Mrs. George Fernald.

William Griffin of Harvard college will pass Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Griffin of State street.

Miss Alice Gerrish is to pass Thanksgiving with her brother-in-law, Mr. John B. Trefethen and daughter, Helen, of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. MacDonald of Broad street observe the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding on Thanksgiving afternoon and evening.

Rev. William Thompson and wife of Newport are passing the holiday season with Mr. and Mrs. Luther Thompson of Greenland road.

Mr. Joseph Leavitt of this city, who has been very sick with pneumonia and fever, is now much better to the satisfaction of his many friends.

Miss Grace Leavitt of Hingham, Mass., will pass the remainder of the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Leavitt of Middle street.

Miss Katherine Gorman of Dover, stenographer for Wharfmaster J. E. Pinnick of the B. & M. R. R. here, was in Manchester Tuesday to attend a wedding.

Mrs. J. H. Wasson of Concord is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Fred Young of Summer street, and with Mr. Wasson will pass Thanksgiving in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Turner of Billerica, Mass., are the holiday guests of relatives in this city. Mr. Turner is in his seventy-eighth year and remarkably vigorous.

Governor John F. Hill of Maine has been called to Eliot from Augusta, by the serious illness of his father, a resident of Eliot. He arrived here on an early train Tuesday and drove to Eliot.

L. H. Blackwell, manager of the Lewiston, Brunswick and Bath electric railroad, and family are passing the holiday season with Mrs. Blackwell's sister, Mrs. F. A. Robbins of Islington street.

Miss Helen Davidson and brother, Burleigh, of York, who have been attending the Boston Latin school, returned to their home yesterday, called there by the sad and sudden death of their father, Hon. James T. Davidson.

SOLD AS JUNK.

Three Old-Time Warships are to Be Stricken From the List of the Navy, All Are Famous.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—Three old-time warships will be stricken from the list of the navy and sold as junk to the highest bidder. They are the monitors Catskill, Manhattan and Mahopac all of which served in the Civil war and in the war with Spain on the inner line of defence.

The three are modeled after the original Monitor and one of them, the Catskill, was constructed by John Ericsson, the designer and builder of the famous little "cheesebox" that destroyed the confederate ram Merrimac and revolutionized naval architecture. It was on the Catskill that the body of John Wilkes Booth lay at the Washington navy yard before it was consigned to its unknown burial place.

The Catskill, the Manhattan and the Mahopac are at the League Island navy yard. The maintaining of these useless hulks is the reason for the navy department's intention to sell them.

Live news in the Herald.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

A CURE FOR IT.

Not a Patent Cure all, Nor a Modern Miracle But Simply a Rational Cure For Dyspepsia.

In these days of humbuggery and deception, the manufacturers of patent medicines, as a rule, seem to think their medicines will not sell unless they claim that it will cure every disease under the sun. And they never think of leaving out dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They are sure to claim that their nostrum is absolutely certain to cure every dyspeptic and he need look no further.

In the face of these absurd claims it is refreshing to note that the proprietors of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have carefully retrained from making undue claims or false representations regarding the merits of this most excellent remedy for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They make but one claim for it, that for indigestion and various stomach troubles Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a radical cure. They go no farther than this and any man or woman suffering from indigestion, chronic or nervous dyspepsia, who will give the remedy a trial will find that nothing is claimed for it, that the facts will not fully sustain.

It is a modern discovery, composed of harmless vegetable ingredients acceptable to the weakest or most delicate stomach. Its great success in curing stomach troubles is due to the fact that the medical properties are such that it will digest whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach, no matter whether the stomach is in good working order or not. It rests the overworked organ and replenishes the body, the blood, the nerves, creating a healthy appetite, gives refreshing sleep and the blessings which accompany a good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

In using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets no dieting is required. Simply eat these tablets at every meal, thus as plenty of wholesome food and take sisting and resting the stomach which rapidly regains its proper digestive power, when the tablets will be no longer required.

Nervous dyspepsia is simply a condition in which some portion or portions of the nervous system are not properly nourished. Good digestion invigorates the nervous system and every organ in the body.

Any druggist will tell you Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give universal satisfaction.

PIKE—SALMON.

Young Couple Quietly Married at the Parochial Residence, Tuesday Evening.

A very quiet, but happy and interesting wedding took place at the rectory of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Chatham street, on Tuesday evening at five oclock, when Miss Esther B. Salmon, daughter of Mrs. Mary Salmon and the late Thomas Salmon, of this city, was united in marriage to Mr. Clifford T. Pike, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pike of Hawthorne street.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnegan, P. R. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Frank W. Tilton, as bridesmaid, and the best man was Mr. John Meehan, an associate clerk of the groom.

The bride wore a stylish tailor-made suit of brown broadcloth, hat to match, while the bridesmaid's suit was in harmony with the dress of the bride. There was a very pretty wedding reception at the home of the bride's mother, No. 22 Islington street, following the ceremony, the near relatives and invited friends taking part in the occasion.

The bride and groom are favored with an unusually large number of friends. The bride is a very much respected young lady, and the groom is a well known clerk at Ham's, High street.

Mr. and Mrs. Pike left on an evening train for a wedding trip to Boston and New York, and will reside at No. 58 Congress. They have the hearty good will and best wishes of every acquaintance. They received a very gratifying number of gifts of value and ornament.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the children, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

The Herald ads bring results.

THE Underwood Typewriter

EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New	Operation Unchanged
Writing Visible	Tabulating Rapidity
Speed Increased	Billing Speed
Touch Elastic	Strength Maintained
Automatic Conveniences	Actual Advantages

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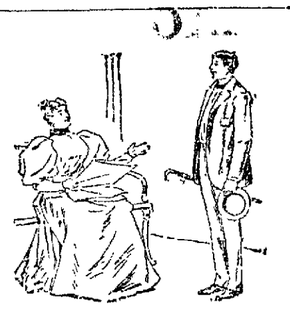

LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best Clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,

LADIES' AND GENTS TAILOR

20 High Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it reupholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street, Near Market.

Buy Now!

We just received a new lot of

Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages.

Also a large line of new and second-hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look at them even if you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE.

Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street

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